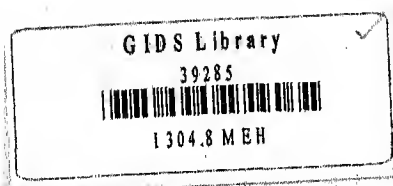


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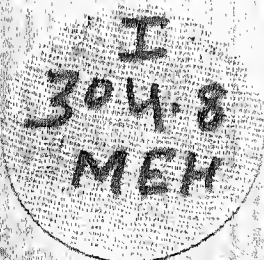
Socio-Economic Aspects of Migration : A Study of Kanpur City

Sponsored by :

Town and Country Planning Organisation
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NEW DELHI



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February, 1990

PREFACE

Unprecedented increasing trend of migration into urban settlements, particularly in the larger cities, in India, has been increasingly contributing to the population explosion and changes in the characteristics and size structure of the cities, over burden upon the available basic amenities of life, problems of unemployment and adverse effects on the general environment. In the country, the migration flow into urban settlements has been pronounced predominantly from rural end, however, the recent evidences do not suggest that rural-urban migration is the main cause of over-crowding in the urban areas. Since the extent of rural-urban migration in India is too small to have any significant impact on increasing trend of population growth in the urban areas. In fact, the faster increase of native population has been contributing more than the population arriving outside urban areas, in the phenomenal increasing rate of population in the urban settlements.

Thus keeping into consideration the several selected issues and problems which are faced in metropolitan cities due to larger increasing trend of population the present study based on secondary and the primary data collected from the sample of 1000 migrant and 500 non-migrant households in the Kanpur city, have attempted to examine the implications and the magnitude of migration in response to its contribution

in the changing size structure and growth of population. The study also seeks to examine trends and factors leading to migration, the contribution of in-migrants to growth of the urban economic activities and their relative position and status in the urban society vis-a-vis the non-migrants.

The study sponsored by Town and Country Planning Organisation, Government of India, New Delhi, was carried out under the overall supervision, direction and guidance of Dr. T.S. Papola, the Project Director. Dr. A. Joshi and Mr. D.K. Bajpai went through the earlier drafts and suggested improvements for the finalisation of the report. Mr. D.K. Bajpai was also solely responsible for selection and design of sample, supervision of survey work and tabulation of data. I am grateful for their kind cooperation and help in the completion of the study. I also thanks to Dr. B.K. Joshi, Director of the Institute, who gave the opportunity to carry out and complete the study. Mr. R.C. Sinha, Co-Director in the project, was initially responsible for completion of this project. However, in the meantime he left the Institute and joined his parent department, had equally been responsible in the supervision and direction including preparation of study design, tabulation plan, etc. Mr. K.A. Srivastava, Miss Ruby Ojha, Miss Ishrat Hasnain, Miss Saira Kirmani, Mr. Dinesh Singh, Mr. N.B. Bachkhetti, Mr. R.K. Verma

Mr. Ramesh Pal and Mr. S.K. Trivedi collected the data from the field and helped in its tabulation. Mr. R.P. Rai collected some important secondary data and helped in supervising the tabulation work. Mr. Manoharan, K. handled the typing work and Mr Harish Chandra did the cyclostyling of the report. I am grateful to all of them for their painstaking assistance in the completion of the project.

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February 1990.

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Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

Migration as a component of population change has significance well beyond its impact on the changing population size and the settlement. Unprecedented increasing trend of migration into the urban settlements has created the problems of unemployment, over burden upon the available socio-economic infrastructural facilities and general environment. The perception of migration in India has been mostly in terms of rural to urban migration and its consequences has been perceived more from urban end. Among the various causes of migration, the problems like, demand for industrial dispersal, social conflicts and social tension, structural stagnation of economy, inequitable distribution of the benefits of economic development and inequalities in the availability of basic social and economic opportunities and other amenities of life between regions and people are mainly responsible factors for influencing the increasing trend of migration. Moreover, the review of literature revealed several clusters of reasons or motives for migration including income maximisation, social mobility and social status aspiration, residential satisfactions, family and friend influences, attaining life-style preferences and

maintaining community-based social and economic ties. Several of the studies by Shaw (1975)¹, Greenwood (1975)², Yap (1975)³, Simmons (1977)⁴, Todaro (1976)⁵ and Ritchey (1976)⁶ have drawn attention on the lack of well articulated individual or household level theory of why people move. Most migration studies have emphasized macro level causal influences, the available micro level studies have not reflected a consistent theoretical perspective or have emphasized only economic motive.

Further dealing with the positive and negative implications of migration in the process of urban development it has to be understood that to some extent migration of people could be an important instrumental aspect for the economic development. It is with the consideration that migration shifts active human resources from the areas of their social

¹ Shaw R. Paul, A Note on Cost-Return Calculations and Decision to Migrate Greenwood Population Studies, 1975, pp. 167-169.

² M.J. , 'Research on Internal Migration in U.N.A. Survey', Journal of Economic Literature, No.8, 1975, pp.397-433.

³ Yap, L., Internal Migration in Less Developed Countries : A Survey of the Literature, World Bank Staff Working Paper, Washington D.C., 1975.

⁴ Simmons, J.W., Changing Residence in the City : A Review of Intra-Urban Mobility, Geographical Review, No.58, 1977.

⁵ Todaro, M.P., Internal Migration in Developing Countries : A Review of Theory, Evidence Methodology and Research Priorities, ILO Office, Geneva, 1976.

⁶ Ritchey, P.N., Explanation of Migration, Annual Review of Sociology, No.2, 1976, pp.364-404.

marginal products were assumed to be comparatively less, in fact zero to the areas where this marginal product grows rapidly as a result of technological progress. Also, the migration is thought to be an important process for supplying the required kind of manpower demands in the progress of economic development in different locations. Added to this, migration also plays an equilibrating role in allocating labour-force from low productivity, low income occupations and areas to high productivity, high income occupations and areas, besides, reducing the income gap between backward and non-backward areas, particularly between rural and urban areas.

However, these positive implications of migration have been challenged by studies in the recent past on the ground that the excessive and surplus nature of population migration as practised in larger cities leading to high rate of population growth is putting excessive pressure, upon existing facilities of housing, education, medical, water supply, sanitary services and also creating the problem of environmental pollution and unemployment.

On closer examination, however, the phenomenon of increasing population growth and the size structure of cities, the natural increase of population has been mainly contributing to the increase of population growth in urban

settlements. A study undertaken by U.N.⁷ in 29 developing countries have found that 61 per cent of the growth was attributed to natural increase of population as compared to only 39 per cent to migration.

Lastly, coming into the aspects related to the contribution pattern of migrants to the economic development of the city the hypothesis could be postulated that migration of qualitatively better individuals into the urban environment may lead to urban development and growth, in fact accelerated migration would be a serious burden upon the various civic amenities of life available in the urban areas. However, the empirical studies have observed that the migrants are highly selective, actively resourceful and better educated than the natives, therefore, the former groups of workers have availed the opportunity of better earnings than the former groups of workers.⁸ A study carried out by Weiner⁹ also found that the migrants have occupied

⁷U.N., Pattern of Urban and Rural Population Growth, Population Studies, No.68, U.N., New York, 1980, p.23.

⁸Brownings, H., Migration Selectivity and the Growth of Large Cities in Developing Societies, in Rogg, R. (et.al), Rapid Population Growth, The John Hopkins Press, 1971.

⁹Weiner, M., Where Migrants Succeed and Natives Fail, Proceedings of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, Vol.I, Liege IUSP, 1973.

better earning occupations as compared to natives in urban areas. A study undertaken by Lakdawala¹⁰ also supports that in better earning occupations the migrants are relatively better placed as compared to non-migrants in Bombay city. However, at the initial stages of entry into the labour market the migrants generally do not get the opportunity of similar levels of advantages of employment and earnings to that of the natives but the levels of earnings eventually increase more sharply in favour of migrants than the natives throughout the working stages.¹¹

Thus keeping into consideration the extent of unprecedented increasing trend of migration resulting population explosion in the urban settlements, which is creating problems related to the aspects, such as, over burden on the available amenities of life and the employment opportunities in the urban areas of India, the present study attempts to examine the several issues related with the implications and the magnitude of migration.

¹⁰ Lakdawala, D.T., Work Wages and Well Being in an Indian Metropolis, Economic Survey of Bombay City, University of Bombay, 1963.

¹¹ Bock, E.W. and Sugiyama, I., Rural - Urban Migration and Social Mobility, The Controversy on Latin America, Rural Sociology, No.34, 1969.

1.1 Objectives

The study aims at to examine the socio-economic aspects of migration into the city of Kanpur, referring especially to the trends and pattern of migration, socio-economic characteristics and consequences of migrants and non-migrants. The main objectives of the present study are as follows:

- (a) to compare the socio-economic characteristics of migrants and non-migrants;
- (b) to examine and review the differentials existing in the opportunities of employment and incomes, pattern of consumption, saving and investment, standard of livings and the utilisation of various amenities of life like education, medical, drinking water, sanitation services and housing between the migrant and non-migrant groups of households in the city;
- (c) to measure the trends and pattern of migration and the changes in the magnitude of migration trends over the periods of time and from different streams;
- (d) to study the reasons, motivations and purpose of leaving the native place and coming into the city, changes and improvements in the socio-economic status of in-migrants as a result of migration;
- (e) to measure and examine the links of migrants with their native place, socio-economic characteristics of migrants' families at their native place and the contribution of migrants in the households' income, and their future plans regarding their settlement after the retirement from employment.

1.2 The Data

The study is primarily based on the primary data collected from the sample households with the help of structured questionnaires. Beside this, for making the study more

comprehensive the secondary data also collected in relation to the pattern of growth in population and employment, trends of migration and reasons behind migration and the quality of migrants at arriving in the city.

1.3 The Sample

For the selection of in-migrant and non-migrant households for the study we have firstly drawn the list of all Municipal Wards of the city according to 1981 Census, secondly, all the listed Wards were distributed according to their functional categories as classified by Census, like Industry, Trade and Commerce services (Public Administration). Thirdly, eight Municipal Wards comprising different functional categories were chosen. Thereafter three Mohallas from each Municipal Wards were selected, keeping into consideration the size of households and population in these Mohallas. Fourthly, the listing of entire households existing in the sample Mohallas was carried out by door-to-door visits, and the households were grouped into the categories of migrants and non-migrants. Besides, some specific information about the heads of households (head earning member in the households) like, year of migration, origin or last place of residence, activity status at migration and if employed, status and sector of employment was also collected at the time of listing the households for the study.

Out of the 10,470 households, comprising 6,935 migrants and 3,535 non-migrants households listed in the selected 8 wards, 1,000 from former and 500 households from latter groups of households were randomly chosen for detailed study. Besides, the sample size of households from different wards was chosen according to the number of households existing in particular ward. Number of in-migrant and non-migrant households listed and households covered under the study from different municipal wards are given in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1 : Total Number of Households and Selected Number of Households in the Sample Ward.

Ward	In-Migrants		Non-Migrants		Total	
	Total	Sample	Total	Sample	Total	Sample
Colonel Ganj	745	100	691	100	1436	200
Govind Nagar	879	128	71	10	950	138
Gwal Toly	1078	172	501	55	1579	227
Jajmau	888	125	267	35	1155	160
Kidwai Nagar	1095	152	265	34	1360	186
Lajpat Nagar	864	121	164	37	1028	158
Moti Mahal	664	104	691	92	1355	196
Nawab Ganj	722	98	885	136	1607	234
All Wards	6935	1000	3535	500	10470	1500

1.4 Growth of Population

As per 1981 Census the population of the city was around 16.39 lakhs and it experienced an annual increase of 2.9 per cent between 1971 and 1981. However, considering the trend

of decadal growth of population in the city we observed that there are extent of inconsistencies in the trends of population growth between one to another decades, as there was 12 per cent decrease in the growth rate of population between 1901 and 1911. In fact it had gone upto 21 per cent during 1921 as compared to 1911, however, the period commencing from 1921 to 1931 is observed to be quite unsettled one and the population growth was somewhat distorted. The faster increase in the trend of population has taken place during the period 1931 and 1941 while a decreasing growth rate of population have been observed during post-1951 census years. Finally, the decadal growth rate of population has gone down from 31.32 per cent to 28.52 per cent between the period 1971 and 1981. (Table 1.3).

Table 1.2 : Variation in Population Growth Since 1901 - 1981

Year	Population	Percentage Decadal Variation
1901	2,02,797	-
1911	1,78,557	-11.95
1921	2,16,436	+21.21
1931	2,43,755	+12.62
1941	4,87,324	+99.92
1951	7,05,383	+44.75
1961	9,71,062	+37.66
1971	12,75,242	+31.32
1981	16,39,064	+28.53

Table 1.3 : Distribution of Workers by Industrial Category

Industrial Category	Years			Annual Increase between 1961 - 1981
	1961	1971	1981	
Agricultural and Allied	10995 (3.45)	14473 (3.83)	18460 (4.09)	7.89
Mining and Quarring	1994 (0.62)	168 (0.04)	302 (0.06)	-4.24
Manufacturing (Households)	11674 (3.66)	15739 (4.17)	16342 (3.62)	2.00
Manufacturing (Non-Households)	108071 (33.94)	113939 (30.20)	146614 (32.53)	1.78
Construction	8048 (2.52)	4537 (1.20)	10189 (2.26)	3.82
Trade and Commerce	57463 (18.04)	78968 (20.93)	87320 (19.37)	2.60
Transport Storage and Communication	25423 (7.98)	32463 (8.60)	36460 (8.09)	2.17
Other Services	94716 (29.74)	116993 (31.00)	134901 (29.93)	2.12
All Categories	318384 (100.0)	377280 (100.0)	450588 (100.0)	2.08

1.5 Composition of Workers

Examining the concentration pattern of workers in different economic sectors throughout the last three Census years, i.e. 1961, 1971 and 1981 we observed that the workers are being shifted from one to another sectors during different years.

As per 1961 Census the workers were found heavily concentrated in manufacturing non-household sector (34 per cent)

followed by services (30 per cent) where as per 1971 census record the proportion of workers in former sector has gone down to 30 per cent, in fact it has increased to 31 per cent in latter sector, but as per 1981 census report the proportion of workers was found highest in manufacturing non-household sector (33 per cent) followed by services (30 per cent). However, the construction and agriculture related activities are found have been providing employment opportunities to the lowest proportion of the labour-force in different Census years. Thus it seems that the manufacturing activities in Kanpur city are well developed and are experienced providing employment opportunities to the one-third of the total workers engaged in different economic activities. It has, therefore, to be noted that the greater pace of industrialisation in the city has resulted the increasing trend of urbanisation. However, looking into the pattern of increase in the concentration of workers in different sectors, we observed that the activities like trading and commerce, transportation, storage and communications and other public services has expanded to a greater extent than the manufacturing activities between the periods 1961 and 1981. Therefore, during this period, the growth of workers in manufacturing activities seems to have increased at lower rate as compared to other activities, although a larger increase in the proportion of workers has found in the agriculture and agriculture related activities (7.89 per cent) followed by construction (3.82 per cent) but

this increasing trend has no relative importance in the magnitude of employment opportunities to the labour-force in the city. As during last decades these activities together has been employing only 5 to 6 per cent of workers. Finally, keeping in view the overall emerging situation of workers engaged in different activities during different census years we conclude that the process of urbanisation is mainly inflected by the manufacturing and trading activities and to some extent by the activities which are providing services to these activities. However, the agriculture sector has little or in fact no-effect on it.

1.6 Migrants and Non-Migrants

Analysis pertaining to the trend of population growth in relation to migrants and non-migrants reveals that between the period 1971 and 1981, the population of non-migrants has increased significantly at much higher rate (44.04 per cent) as compared to migrants (2.07 per cent). In addition to this, of the total population as recorded in the city the proportion of migrants has gone down from 37 per cent to 29 per cent while it has increased from 63 per cent to 71 per cent in case of non-migrants between the same period of time. In other words, the proportion of non-migrant population in the population of the city is more than two-folds higher than the population of migrants as recorded by 1981

Census. Thus it seems that the faster growth in the size of population and increased urbanisation which has taken place in the Kanpur is mainly as a result of faster increase of native population (Table 1.4).

Table 1.4 : Population of Migrants and Non-Migrants

Migrants/ Non-Migrants	1971	1981	Per Cent increase
Migrant	471360 (36.96)	481129 (29.35)	+ 2.07
Non-Migrant	803882 (63.04)	1157935 (70.65)	+44.04
All	1275242 (100.0)	1639064 (100.0)	+2853

1.7 Migrant and Non-Migrant Workers

Further the analysis is carried out regarding the participation of workers from different groups, i.e. migrant and non-migrant in different industrial categories of employment. For measuring this aspect the analysis is based on 1971 Census data only. However, we tried to analyse the data for 1981 Census year but the data reported in relation to the composition of migrant and non-migrant workers is not comparable to the year 1971. As the number of migrant workers as reported by 1981 Census are found less than the workers as reported by 1971 Census. Comparing the concentration ratios

of workers from migrant and non-migrant groups in different sectors of employment the analysis depicts that from both the groups the highest proportion of workers are reported in services followed by manufacturing non-households, however, in both the sectors the proportions of migrant workers are significantly larger than the non-migrant workers. Further, distributing the workers into three industrial categories, we observed that among the workers from both the groups the proportion of them engaged in secondary sectors are equal (34 per cent), however, in tertiary sector the proportion of migrant workers is (65 per cent) much higher than the non-migrant workers (49 per cent), but in primary sector, only 1 per cent of workers from former as against of 7 per cent workers from latter groups are employed. Further, comparing the pattern of workers employed in different sectors of employment from different groups the analysis reveals that in the low paid economic sectors like agriculture and agriculture related activities, construction and manufacturing (households) the proportions of non-migrant workers are higher than the migrant workers, however, in the remaining sectors of employment which are generally presumed to be highly paid, the concentration of migrant workers has been observed larger as compared to non-migrant workers. In sum, migrants are observed engaged mainly in more productive and relatively higher paid sector of economies thereby, they would be contributing more to overall economic development than the non-migrants in the city.

Table 1.5 : Distribution of Migrant and Non-Migrant Workers by Industrial Category in 1971.

Industrial Categories	Migrants		Non-Migrants		All	
Agriculture and Allied	2110 (1.01)	(14.57)	12363 (7.33)	(85.53)	14473	(100.0)
Mining and Quarring	110 (0.05)	(65.48)	58 (0.03)	(34.52)	168	(100.0)
Manufacturing (Households)	6240 (2.99)	(39.65)	9499 (5.63)	(60.35)	15739	(100.0)
Manufacturing (Non-Households)	65725 (31.52)	(57.68)	48214 (28.57)	(42.32)	113939	(100.0)
Construction	2315 (1.11)	(51.02)	2222 (1.31)	(48.98)	4537	(100.0)
Trade and Commerce	38080 (18.26)	(48.22)	40888 (24.23)	(51.78)	78968	(100.0)
Transport, Storage and Communication	21635 (10.38)	(66.65)	10828 (6.42)	(33.35)	32463	(100.0)
Other Services	72310 (34.68)	(61.81)	44683 (26.48)	(38.19)	116993	(100.0)
All Categories	208525 (100.0)	(55.27)	168755 (100.0)	(44.73)	377280	(100.0)

1.8 Reasons for Migration

The migration of people into different regions and areas occur due to the complicities of several socio-economic, political and cultural reasons. However, the economic constraints at the native place of migrants may be categorised as an important factor of migration which motivates or compels

the people to leave their native place in search of economic betterment at different destinations. Incorporating the data on the reasons of migration of people as reported by 1981 Census we find that a majority of migrants had arrived in the city for seeking employment (28 per cent) followed by those migrating as a result of their marriage (26 per cent) movement of their family (22 per cent) while around one-fifth of them came for other purposes like political, cultural and due to the incidence of natural calamities, followed by only 5 per cent for education.

Table 1.6 : Reasons of Migration, 1981.

Reasons for Migration	Numbers	Percentages
Employment	1,34,502	27.96
Education	21,703	4.51
Family Move	1,05,392	21.91
Marriage	1,26,019	26.19
Others	93,513	19.44
All Groups	4,81,129	100.00

1.9 Level of Education

Educational level of individuals is an important parameter which influences migration motivation and mobility pattern. The mobility approach of education is not only reflected by movement of individuals in different places

but it is also reflected by securing a better level of employment opportunity. Beside this, the migration of qualitatively resourceful and well educated people into the urban settlements could be favourable for urban development.

Keeping into account the educational levels of migrants, as per 1981 Census, we observed that around 59 per cent of the migrants had atleast some level of education while they arrived in the city, among them a majority of migrants had the educational level of below matric standard (31 per cent) followed by secondary (19 per cent) and more than graduation level (7 per cent). However, little over than 41 per cent migrants were illiterates (Table 1.7).

Table 1.7 : Educational Levels of Migrants, 1981.

Level of Education	Numbers	Percentages
Illiterate	1,98,612	41.28
Below Matric	1,48,846	30.94
Secondary	89,009	18.50
Graduates and Post-Graduates	26,648	5.54
Professional/Technical	4,890	1.02
All Groups	4,81,129	100.00

Chapter II

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRANTS AND NON-MIGRANTS

It has generally been believed that the migrants are economically more active, well educated and possess higher productive efficiency than the non-migrants. This phenomenon is well accepted on the ground that the process of migration being very selective in nature categorically selects only the best qualified and resourceful persons for migration. With this assumption this is perhaps been considered that the contribution of migrants in the process of economic development is significantly higher than the non-migrants. The contribution of migrants in determining the economic development and growth can be better understood by way of considering the differentials existing in the basic socio-economic characteristics between migrants and non-migrants. If the migrants are found to be possessing better level of education, cognitive skills, productive efficiencies than the non-migrants. They can be regarded more resourceful persons than their non-migrant counterparts from the point of view of city's development. In this chapter, we therefore, attempt to examine the basic socio-economic characteristics of migrants and non-migrants as well as their households. Besides, attempts have also been made to examine the extent

of differences existing in the different aspects related to socio-economic characteristics between the groups of migrant and non-migrant households.

2.1 Characteristics of Households

2.1.1 Religion and Caste

Distributing the sample households into different religious groups, the analysis reveals that a majority of households both among migrant as well as non-migrant groups are Hindu by their religion, however, the proportion of non-migrant households (83 per cent) is recorded slightly higher than the migrant households (80 per cent). Further we observed that of the total sample households a majority of both migrant as well as non-migrant households are in the group of general caste, however, the proportion is significantly higher in case of migrants (68 per cent) as compared to non-migrants (65 per cent). But the proportion of households reported as backward and Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes by caste are found higher among the non-migrant (13 per cent and 32 per cent respectively) than the migrant (10 per cent and 23 per cent respectively) households (Table 2.1).

2.1.2 Demographic Structure

Analysis pertaining to the demographic pattern reveals that the average family size and dependency ratio of our

Table 2.1 : Distribution of Sample Households by Caste and Religion.

Religion/ Caste	Migrant				Non-Migrant			
	SC/ST	Back- ward	Others	All Groups	SC/ST	Back- ward	Others	All Groups
Hindu	224	94	484	802 (80.20)	159	63	191	413 (82.60)
Muslim	-	-	111	111 (11.10)	-	-	50	50 (10.00)
Sikh	-	1	78	79 (7.90)	-	-	20	20 (4.00)
Christian	-	-	6	6 (0.60)	-	-	15	15 (3.00)
Other	2	-	-	2 (0.20)	-	-	2	2 (0.40)
All Groups	226 (22.60)	95 (9.50)	679 (67.90)	1000 (100.00)	159 (31.80)	63 (12.60)	278 (55.60)	500 (100.00)

Note : Figures in brackets are the percentages of row and column totals.

sample households are 5.41 and 2.15 members respectively, however, the number of females per thousand male family members stand at 812. The average family size as well as number of dependents per working family members has been recorded significantly higher in the non-migrant households than in the migrant households. However, the number of females per thousand male members are comparably higher in the non-migrant households (825) than in the migrant households (804) (Table 2.2).

Table 2.2 : Distribution of Migrant and Non-Migrant Family Members by Sex.

Sex	Migrant	Non-Migrant	Total
Male	2,878 (55.42)	1,602 (54.81)	4,480 (55.20)
Female	2,315 (44.58)	1,321 (45.19)	3,636 (44.80)
All Groups	5,193 (100.0)	2,923 (100.0)	8,116 (100.0)
Average Family Size	5.19	5.85	5.41
Dependency Ratio	2.10	2.85	2.15
Sex Ratio	804	825	812

Note : Figures in brackets are the percentages of row totals.

2.1.3 Marital Status

Considering marital status of population the analysis reveals that in the sample households a majority of them are un-married (55 per cent) followed by married (42 per cent) while only 3 per cent are widow/widower/divorced or separated from their spouses. The proportion of married family members in the migrant households (43 per cent) is comparatively higher than in the non-migrant households. But the figure for unmarried and widow/widower or separated family member is larger in the latter groups of households than in the former one.

Table 2.3 : Distribution of Migrant and Non-Migrant Family Members by Marital Status.

Marital Status	Migrant	Non-Migrant	All Groups
Married	2,249 (43.31)	1,120 (38.32)	3,369 (41.51)
Unmarried	2,824 (54.38)	1,677 (57.37)	4,491 (55.34)
Widow/Widower/ Separated	120 (2.31)	126 (4.31)	246 (3.03)
All Groups	5,193 (100.0)	2,923 (100.0)	8,116 (100.0)

Note : Figures in brackets are the percentages of row totals.

2.1.4 Age Composition

The analysis related to age composition of population demonstrates that more than half (58 per cent) of the family members are in youngest age group, i.e., less than 25 years. However, in this age group the proportion of migrants is 58 per cent as against 59 per cent non-migrants. The proportion of the family members of respondents aged less than 35 years is also more among non-migrants (74 per cent) as compared to migrants (71 per cent). However, in the actively active age group, i.e. between 15 to 19 years the proportion of migrant is (62 per cent) significantly higher than the non-migrants (58 per cent). Thus, the overall analysis gives the impression that the proportion of population in labour-force is comparatively higher in the migrant households than

Table 2.4 : Distribution of Migrant and Non-Migrant Family Members by Their Age.

Age Groups (Years)	Migrant	Non-Migrant	All
Below 15	1,830 (35.24)	1,077 (36.85)	2,907 (35.82)
15 - 25	1,178 (22.68)	657 (22.48)	1,835 (22.61)
25 - 35	655 (12.61)	431 (14.75)	1,086 (13.38)
35 - 45	647 (12.46)	299 (10.23)	946 (16.66)
45 - 60	733 (14.12)	315 (10.78)	1,048 (12.91)
60 and Above	150 (2.89)	144 (4.93)	294 (3.62)
All Groups	5,193 (100.0)	2,923 (100.0)	8,116 (100.0)

Note : Figures in brackets are the percentages of row totals.

in the non-migrant households, though, the proportions of children as well as retired persons from the working life are higher in the latter group of households than in the former group of households.

2.1.5 Level of Education

The analysis pertaining to educational characteristics indicates that around 29 per cent of the population in the sample households consisting 27 per cent in migrant and 32 per cent in non-migrant households are illiterate. However, in the group of below secondary level of education the proportion of non-migrants is slightly higher (66 per cent) as compared to migrants (63 per cent), but among the population with more than graduation level of education the proportion

of migrants is pointed out to be comparatively much higher (11 per cent) than the non-migrants (5 per cent), in fact, the proportion of population with professional or technical level of education is also higher for former group (1.60 per cent) than the latter group (0.07) of individuals. Thus, on the whole it appears that migrants are comparatively better educated as compared to non-migrants in the Kanpur city. With this consideration it may be concluded that the migrants are more resourceful persons than the non-migrants from the point of view of the economic development in the sample city (Table 2.5).

Table 2.5 : Distribution of Migrant and Non-Migrant Family Members by their Levels of Education.

Levels of Education	Migrant		Non-Migrant		All	
Illiterate	1,387	(26.71)	944	(32.30)	2,331	(28.72)
Below Primary	858	(16.52)	535	(18.30)	1,393	(17.16)
Primary	792	(15.25)	439	(15.02)	1,231	(15.17)
Middle	667	(12.84)	367	(15.56)	1,034	(12.74)
Secondary	932	(17.95)	498	(17.04)	1,430	(17.62)
Graduation	336	(6.47)	123	(4.21)	459	(5.66)
Post-Graduation	138	(2.66)	15	(0.51)	153	(1.89)
Technical and Professional	83	(1.60)	2	(0.07)	85	(1.05)
All Groups	5,193	(100.0)	2,923	(100.0)	8,116	(100.0)

2.1.6 Activity Status

Analysing the covered population of sample households according to their main activity status the data reveals that highest proportion of them are students (33 per cent) followed by employed in economic activities (28 per cent) housewives (24 per cent and children (11 per cent) while only 3 per cent and 2 per cent are reported as unemployed and retired from employment respectively. Further considering the activity status of migrants and non-migrants separately the analysis depicts that the proportions of students and employed population are comparatively higher for migrant households (34 per cent and 28 per cent respectively) as compared to non-migrant households (31 per cent and 27 per cent respectively). But the proportion of housewives is equal (24 per cent) in each group of households, though the proportions of population reported as children, retired from employment are recorded somewhat at higher order in the non-migrant households than in the migrant households. Also, the population facing the conditions of unemployment in the city is found significantly at higher proportion in the former groups of households (3.35 per cent) than in the latter groups of households (2.37 per cent) (Table 2.6). Thus it appears that the migrants are better placed than the non-migrants in the resourceful activities, such as in the improvements of their qualities of knowledge and skills by way of appearing in the educational systems and also in the employment.

Table 2.6 : Distribution of Migrant and Non-Migrant Family Member by their Activity Status.

Activity Status	Migrant	Non-Migrant	All
Child	524 (10.09)	354 (12.11)	878 (10.82)
Students	1751 (33.72)	892 (30.52)	2643 (32.57)
Housekeeping	1242 (23.92)	695 (23.78)	1937 (23.87)
Working	1471 (28.33)	798 (27.30)	2269 (27.96)
Unemployed	123 (2.37)	98 (3.35)	221 (2.72)
Retired/Disabled	82 (1.58)	86 (2.94)	168 (2.07)
All Groups	5193 (100.0)	2923 (100.0)	8116 (100.0)

Note : Figures in brackets represent the percentage of row totals.

2.1.7 Sectors of Employment and Earnings

Considering the concentration pattern of workers in different sectors of employment we find that among the migrants a majority of them are employed in services (public administration) (35 per cent) followed by manufacturing non-households (34 per cent), trade and commerce (24 per cent) while only a small proportion in transport, storage and communication (4 per cent) and remaining 3 per cent workers are employed in the sectors like agriculture and agriculture related activities, manufacturing (households) and construction). On the other hand, the concentration of non-migrant workers is seen mainly in the manufacturing non-households (29 per cent)

followed by equal proportion (27 per cent each) in trade and commerce and services (public administration). Estimating the average amount of earnings which are generated from employment by different groups of workers the analysis depicts that the figure for migrant workers comes to be comparably higher (Rs.814) than the non-migrant workers (Rs.643). This indicates that the migrant workers have received higher advantage than the non-migrant workers in respect of finding better levels of employment opportunities because of having qualitatively or generally better levels of educational attainments among them as compared to non-migrant groups of workers. Reviewing the pattern of differences existing in the levels of earnings between these two groups of workers, we find the earnings are appreciably much higher in favour of migrant workers in different economic sectors of employment, in fact, the lowest levels of differences in favour of migrant workers are recorded in the categorised lowest paid economic sectors like, construction (11 per cent) followed by agriculture and agriculture related activities (12 per cent), though the highest differences in favour of migrant workers are seen in the animal husbandry (109 per cent) followed by manufacturing household sector (97 per cent) and trade and commerce (28 per cent), but in the services and manufacturing non-household sectors in which the workers from both the groups are mainly concentrated the differences in earnings are 23 per cent and 16 per cent respectively in favour of

migrant workers. Thus over and above it has been observed that in the relatively higher paid economic sectors of employment the concentration of workers from migrant groups is indicated to be significantly much larger as compared to non-migrant group. Even in the well known most productive sector the concentration of former group is much in large. This indicates that the contribution of migrant is much larger than the non-migrant in the process of income generation and the economic development in the sample city (Table 2.7).

Table 2.7 : Distribution of Migrant and Non-Migrant Working Family Members of their Sector of Employment and Average Earnings.

	(Average Monthly Earnings in Rs.)						
	Migrant		Non-Migrant		All		% age
Sector of Employment	No. of Workers	Average Earning	No. of Workers	Average Earning	No. of Workers	Average Earning	Differences in earning
Agriculture	11 (0.75)	605.00	10 (1.25)	540.00	21 (0.93)	574.05	12
Animal Husbandry	5 (0.34)	1320.00	3 (0.38)	633.00	8 (0.35)	1062.50	109
Mining and Quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing (Non-Household)	495 (33.65)	785.72	227 (28.45)	679.07	722 (31.82)	752.19	16
Manufacturing (Household)	15 (1.02)	616.67	32 (4.01)	336.56	47 (2.07)	425.96	97
Construction	20 (1.36)	495.00	35 (4.38)	444.43	55 (2.42)	462.82	11
Transport, Storage and Communication	60 (4.08)	755.55	55 (7.14)	646.14	117 (5.16)	702.25	17
Trade and Commerce	351 (23.86)	769.17	215 (26.94)	601.98	566 (24.94)	705.66	28
Other Services	514 (34.94)	894.97	219 (27.44)	726.63	733 (32.30)	844.68	23
All Groups	1471 (100.0)	813.50	798 (100.0)	643.06	2269 (100.0)	753.56	27

2.2 Characteristics of Migrants and Non-Migrants

2.2.1 Age Composition

Distributing the respondent migrants and non-migrants according to their age group the analysis reveals that around 91 per cent of sample respondents consisting 92 per cent migrant and 89 per cent non-migrant groups of workers are in the active working age groups, i.e. between 25 and 59 years. However, about equal proportion of the workers from each groups have crossed their retirement age group of above 60 years (3 per cent), though the proportion of workers in the age group below 25 years is observed relatively at lower order in case of migrants (3.50 per cent) as compared to non-migrants (6.80 per cent) (Table 2.8). Thus we observed that among the sample population who are engaged in employment the non-migrant group of workers are relatively younger in age than among the migrant group of workers.

Table 2.8 : Distribution of Migrants and Non-Migrants by Their Age.

Age Group (Years)	Migrant	Non-Migrant	All
Below 15	1 (0.10)	-	. 1 (0.06)
15 - 25	34 (3.40)	34 (6.80)	68 (4.53)
25 - 35	156 (15.60)	139 (27.80)	295 (19.67)
35 - 45	304 (30.40)	150 (30.00)	454 (30.27)
45 - 60	458 (45.80)	154 (30.80)	612 (40.80)
60 and above	47 (4.70)	23 (4.60)	70 (4.67)
All Groups	1000 (100.0)	500 (100.0)	1500 (100.0)

Note : Figures in brackets are the percentages of row totals.

2.2.2 Marital Status

The analysis on marital status of sample migrant and non-migrant respondents shows that the proportion of married persons is comparatively higher in the former group (93 per cent) than the latter one (85 per cent), however, the proportions of unmarried and widow/widower or separated workers are significantly higher among the non-migrants (8 per cent and 7 per cent respectively) as compared to migrants (3 per cent and 5 per cent respectively) (Table 2.9).

Table 2.9 : Distribution of Respondents by Marital Status

Marital Status	Migrant	Non-Migrant	All
Married	925 (92.50)	425 (85.00)	1350 (90.00)
Unmarried	25 (2.50)	39 (7.80)	64 (4.27)
Widow/Widower/ Separated	50 (5.00)	36 (7.20)	86 (5.73)
All Groups	1000 (100.0)	500 (100.0)	1500 (100.0)

Note : Figures in brackets are the percentages of row totals.

2.2.3 Level of Education

The analysis on the educational characteristics of workers indicate that around 41 per cent of sample workers consisting 38 per cent migrant and 45 per cent non-migrants have less than secondary level of education, although the proportion of illiterates is found almost equal among the migrants as

well as non-migrants. However, in the group of secondary level of education the proportion of former group of respondents (23 per cent) is found at lower order as compared to latter group (25 per cent) of workers, though the graduates as well as technical or professional levels of educated workers are significantly higher among the migrants (14 per cent and 5 per cent respectively) as compared to non-migrants (10 per cent and 0.20 per cent respectively) (Table 2.10).

Overall the migrants are found significantly well educated as compared to non-migrants which indicates that the former group of workers are more active and resourceful than the latter group of workers from the point of view of economic development in the city.

Table 2.10 : Distribution of Migrants and Non-Migrants by Their Level of Education.

Level of Education	Migrant	Non-Migrant	All
Illiterate	200 (20.00)	97 (19.40)	297 (19.80)
Below Primary	106 (10.60)	46 (9.20)	152 (10.13)
Primary	135 (13.50)	90 (18.00)	225 (15.00)
Middle	141 (14.10)	90 (18.00)	231 (15.40)
Secondary	226 (22.60)	126 (25.20)	352 (23.47)
Graduation	95 (9.50)	38 (7.60)	133 (8.87)
Post-Graduation	49 (4.90)	12 (2.40)	61 (4.07)
Technical/Professional	48 (4.80)	1 (0.20)	49 (3.27)
All Levels	1000 (100.0)	500 (100.0)	1500 (100.0)

Note : Figures in brackets are the percentages of row totals.

Thus we observed that extremely larger levels of differences exist in the basic socio-economic characteristics of migrants and non-migrants and also among their households. Since the average size of family, number of dependents per working family member and the population of females per thousand males in the households of non-migrants are significantly larger than the migrant households. Though the sex ratios in both the groups of households is distributed at similar pattern. Further, the analysis on age composition reveals that in the active working age group the proportion of migrants is relatively higher than the non-migrants. However, the proportions of children and retired persons are considered to be higher in the latter group than in the former group of households, though the proportions of population enrolled in educational systems and which are engaged in employment are found at higher order in the former group as compared to latter group of households.

Significant levels of disparities are also observed in the pattern of employment and earning distribution among these two groups of workers. As a result of having better level of educational attainments among the migrants they are mainly concentrated in the identified higher paid economic sectors of employment, even in low paid economic sectors the average earnings are recorded higher in their favour. The concentration of migrants is further observed in the most productive economic sectors like manufacturing non-households. On the basis of these overall empirical evidence it has been well confirmed that the migration of people into urban settlements leads to the process of economic development and growth.

Chapter III

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS

There has been a growing concern about the problems related to labour absorption in urban centres in developing countries. These problems are faced mainly due to unprecedented increasing volume of migrant job seekers into the urban settlements and the alarming growth of native job seekers. In fact the urban centres are realistically incapable of making available jobs according to the increasing trend of job seekers. Consequently the growth of job seekers does not reflect the growth of jobs available in urban areas. The distribution of available jobs in urban centres also goes generally in favour of migrants than the native job seekers, because they have better levels of educational attainments, skills and productive efficiencies.

We also found in the preceding chapter that the proportion of well educated individuals is comparatively higher in the migrant households than in the non-migrant households. Keeping into consideration these findings, we therefore draw our hypothesis that the migrants would be generally better placed than the non-migrants in different levels of employment and earning opportunities available in the sample city.

3.1 Employment and Earnings by Establishments

The analysis pertaining to the distribution of work-force according to the establishment of employment we find that a majority of workers are confined in the factory site (37 per cent) followed by own account services (30 per cent) and public administration/corporation (23 per cent) while only 8 per cent are recorded engaged in commercial activities like banking, insurance, finance and trading and a lowest proportion (3 per cent) in non-factory establishments like transportation, etc. in the sample city. Comparing the relative position of migrant and non-migrant workers separately in different categories of establishments classified by us, we observed that the migrant workers have an edge over the non-migrant workers only in the factory and non-factory establishments otherwise in almost all other establishments the proportions of workers in case of latter group are comparatively higher than the former group. Though, the larger differences in the proportion of workers are found among those are employed different establishments from different groups. In the factory site which alone is providing employment opportunities to 41 per cent of the migrant workers as against of only 28 per cent non-migrant workers. But the proportion of workers confined on own account services in informal sector economies is almost similar from each group (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1 : Distribution of Migrants and Non-Migrants by the Establishment of Employment.

Establishment	Migrant	Non-Migrant	All
Public Administration	215 (21.50)	125 (25.00)	340 (22.67)
Government Factory Establishment	270 (27.00)	86 (17.20)	356 (23.73)
Private Factory Establishment	137 (13.70)	54 (10.80)	191 (12.73)
Non-Factory Establishment	39 (3.90)	7 (1.40)	46 (3.07)
Business/Trade	28 (2.80)	48 (9.60)	76 (5.07)
Banking	11 (1.10)	26 (5.20)	37 (2.47)
Others	300 (30.00)	154 (30.80)	454 (30.27)
All	1000 (100.0)	500 (100.0)	1500 (100.0)

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of row totals.

3.2 Occupational Structure of Employment

Distribution of workforce according to their occupational structure in the sample city reveals that a highest proportion of workers are confined in the un-classified occupations related to field jobs and occupations related to informal sector activities, these together account for around 32 per cent of the total workers followed by skilled workers (28 per cent), which are generally engaged in production processes and lower status of occupations such as peons, watchmen, caretakers in non-household sector, etc. (18 per cent) while the lowest proportion of them are reported in the categories of managerial/

Table 3.2 : Distribution of Migrants and Non-Migrants by Their Occupations.

Occupations	Migrants	Non-Migrants	All
Managerial	31 (3.10)	9 (1.80)	40 (2.67)
Supervision	92 (9.20)	18 (3.60)	110 (7.33)
Ministerial/Clerical	109 (10.90)	82 (16.40)	191 (12.73)
Skilled workers	292 (29.20)	121 (24.20)	413 (27.53)
Lower Categories	202 (20.20)	67 (13.40)	269 (17.93)
Other Occupations	274 (27.40)	203 (40.60)	477 (31.80)
All occupations	1000 (100.0)	500 (100.0)	1500 (100.0)

Note : Figures in brackets indicates the percentages of row totals.

supervisory (10 per cent) and clerical (13 per cent) occupations. However, among the migrant workers a highest proportion of them are skilled (30 per cent) but among the non-migrants a majority of workers are confined in un-classified occupations related to informal sector activities (41 per cent). In relatively higher status occupations such as managerial/supervisory, the concentration of migrant workers is significantly higher than the non-migrant workers. In fact, the highest levels of differences in the concentration ratios of workers in favour of migrants are also reflected in these higher status occupation than in the remaining occupations. This indicates that the classified better categories and status of occupational employment in the urban labour market

are controlled mainly by migrant labour-force. As a result of limited chances for native labour-force to enter in these higher status occupations a majority of them are forced to enter lower categories of occupations available mainly in the informal sector activities.

3.3 Employment and Earnings by Economic Sector

The distribution pattern of workers employed in different economic sectors reveals that a major chunk of workers from both migrant as well as non-migrant groups are heavily confined in the manufacturing non-household and service sectors. However, in both the economic sectors the proportion of workers from migrants is significantly higher as compared to non-migrants. And the commercial activities like trading, commerce and insurance are providing employment opportunities to around 26 per cent of non-migrant workers as against of 19 per cent migrant workers. Keeping into consideration the differences existing in the levels of earnings between migrant and non-migrant workers it reveals that on an average the former group of workers are receiving 22.69 per cent higher earnings over the non-migrant workers in the city. Wider disparities are also seen in the average earnings received by these two groups of workers employed in different economic sectors. The levels of earnings in case of migrant workers are significantly at higher order than the non-migrant workers in all the economic sectors. However,

among the workers both from migrant as well as non-migrant groups which are employed in services are observed getting highest levels of advantages in earnings than those are employed in remaining economic sectors. Though, in this sector, the earnings of migrants are 22 per cent higher than the non-migrants. Further, we observed that the extent of differences in earnings in favour of migrant workers are relatively much higher particularly in the low paid economic sectors like agriculture and allied, households manufacturing and construction. However, these differences are lowest in transport, storage and communication (7 per cent) followed by manufacturing non-household sector (10 per cent) and services (22 per cent). It is also reveals that in the classified higher paid economic sectors the concentration of migrant workers is significantly much higher as compared to non-migrant workers (Table 3.3). Thus the overall assessment relating to earning differentials and the proportion of workers employed from migrant and non-migrant groups in different economic sectors reveals that the migrants are better placed than the non-migrants in the indentified better status and rewarding levels of employment opportunities available in different economic sectors in the sample city. In other words, it is quite evident that the available employment opportunities of different status and earning profiles in the city, are more openly available to migrants than the non-migrants, this is mainly the fact that the migrants are

relatively better educated and better suited to the requirements of jobs available in different economic sectors.

Table 3.3 : Distribution of Migrants and Non-Migrant by Sector of Employment and Monthly Average Earnings.

(Earnings in Rs.)

Sector of Employment	Migrant		Non-Migrant		All		% age Differences in earning
	No.	Average Earning	No.	Average Earning	No.	Average Earning	
Agriculture and Allied	15 (1.50)	838.38	10 (2.00)	480.10	25 (1.66)	695.00	75
Mining and Quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing Non-Households	376 (37.60)	872.45	163 (3 .60)	790.42	529 (35.27)	848.72	10
Manufacturing Households	5 (0.50)	850.00	10 (2.00)	585.00	15 (1.00)	673.33	45
Construction	12 (1.20)	608.33	23 (4.60)	490.43	35 (2.33)	530.85	24
Transport, Storage and Communication	47 (4.70)	806.23	30 (6.00)	750.75	87 (5.80)	780.72	7
Trade, Commerce Banking and Insurance	192 (19.20)	1010.55	128 (25.60)	752.03	320 (21.33)	907.14	34
Service	353 (35.30)	1034.24	136 (27.20)	851.10	489 (32.60)	983.30	21
All sectors	1000 (100.0)	949.15	500 (100.0)	773.61	1500 (100.0)	890.63	23

3.4. Status of Employment and Earnings

Distributing the labour-force into different status of employment categories we find a majority of them are employed in paid jobs (68 per cent) followed by employment available in informal sector (27 per cent) while only a small proportion

(4 per cent) of respondents are noticed as the employers of the different types of establishments. And the average earnings received by employers are observed significantly much higher (Rs.2,039) as compared to those are engaged on paid jobs (Rs.908) and informal sector employment (Rs.661). Further we observed that the earnings of migrants are significantly much higher than the non-migrants in all status and categories of employment. However, the differences in earnings in favour of migrants are recorded to be highest among the employers (35 per cent) followed by those are working in informal sector (23 per cent) and are employees (17 per cent). The dominance of migrants is noticed higher only in the paid jobs while in remaining two categories of employment the proportions of non-migrants are dominated (Table 3.4) over the migrants.

Table 3.4 : Distribution of Migrants and Non-Migrants by Their Status of Employment and Monthly Average Earnings.

(Earnings in Rs.)

Status of Employment	Migrant		Non-Migrant		All		% age Difference in earnings
	No.	Average Earning	No.	Average Earning	No.	Average Earning	
Employee	729 (72.90)	947.57	292 (58.40)	809.36	1021 (68.07)	908.04	17
Employer	41 (4.10)	2264.63	26 (5.20)	1682.69	67 (4.47)	2038.80	35
Own Account	230 (23.00)	719.67	182 (36.40)	586.37	412 (27.47)	660.78	22
All Groups	1000 (100.0)	949.15	500 (100.0)	773.61	1500 (100.0)	890.63	23

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of row totals.

3.5 Earnings by Level of Education

The analysis relating to earning profiles of workers at different educational levels reveals that the earnings of both migrants as well as non-migrants are consistently increasing with the increase in their level of education, however, at different educational level the earnings of migrants are significantly much higher than the non-migrants. Looking at the rates of increments in the average earning profiles of workers by way of taking the earning of illiterate workers as the base we find the earnings of migrants are increasing more sharply as compared to non-migrants at all levels of education, also the indices of earnings for migrants are relatively much higher than non-migrants at all levels of education. In fact, at higher professional/technical levels of education the earning indices has reached 266 points for migrants as against of 202 points for non-migrants. Distributing the workers into different earning ranges we further noticed that in the lowest earning group of below Rs.600, the proportion of non-migrant workers (33 per cent) is significantly higher as compared to migrant workers (22 per cent). However, in the highest level of earning group of above Rs.1,200 the proportion for former group is 24 per cent as against of 13 per cent for latter group of workers though in the middle level of earning ranges (Rs.600 to Rs.1,200) the proportions of both migrant as well as non-migrant workers are observed almost similar (Tables 3.5(a) and 3.5(b)).

Table 3.5 (a) : Distribution of Migrants by Their Levels of Education and Earnings
(Monthly Earnings in Rs.)

Level of Education	Earning Groups						
	Below 300	300-600	600-900	900-1200	1200-1500	1500 - 2000 & Above	All Mi-grants Average Earnings
Illiterates	9 (4.50)	82 (41.00)	91 (45.50)	13 (6.50)	3 (1.50)	1 (0.50)	200 (100.0)
Below Primary	7 (6.60)	29 (27.36)	56 (52.83)	7 (6.60)	3 (2.83)	2 (1.89)	106 (100.0)
Primary	2 (1.48)	32 (23.70)	69 (51.11)	19 (14.07)	5 (3.70)	4 (2.96)	135 (100.0)
Middle	3 (2.13)	31 (21.99)	65 (46.10)	25 (17.73)	5 (3.55)	4 (2.84)	141 (100.0)
Secondary	1 (0.44)	18 (7.96)	69 (30.53)	52 (23.01)	34 (15.04)	18 (7.96)	226 (100.0)
Graduation	1 (1.05)	4 (1.05)	14 (14.74)	18 (18.95)	21 (22.10)	22 (23.16)	95 (100.0)
Post-Graduation	-	4 (8.16)	5 (10.20)	12 (24.49)	12 (24.49)	9 (14.29)	49 (100.0)
Technical and Professionals	1 (2.40)	2 (4.17)	4 (8.33)	12 (25.00)	8 (16.67)	12 (25.00)	48 (100.0)
All Levels	24 (2.40)	199 (19.90)	373 (37.30)	158 (15.80)	91 (9.10)	79 (7.90)	1000 (100.0)

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of column totals.

Table 3.5 (b) : Distribution of Non-Migrants by Their Earnings at Different Educational Levels.

(in Rs.)

Level of Education	Earning Groups							
	Below 300	300-600	600-900	900-1200	1200-1500	1500-2000	2000 & Above	All Non-Migrants Earning
Illiterates	9 (9.28)	42 (43.30)	40 (41.24)	3 (3.09)	1 (1.03)	2 (2.06)	-	97 (100.0)
Below Primary	1 (2.17)	19 (41.30)	22 (47.83)	3 (6.52)	1 (2.17)	-	-	46 (100.0)
Primary	1 (1.11)	40 (44.44)	35 (38.89)	7 (7.78)	3 (3.33)	2 (2.22)	2 (2.22)	90 (100.0)
Middle	8 (8.89)	22 (24.44)	40 (44.44)	15 (16.67)	2 (2.22)	3 (3.33)	-	90 (100.0)
Secondary	2 (2.59)	16 (12.70)	42 (33.33)	37 (29.37)	9 (7.14)	12 (9.52)	8 (6.35)	126 (100.0)
Graduation	1 (2.63)	5 (13.16)	9 (23.68)	9 (23.68)	8 (21.05)	1 (2.63)	5 (13.16)	38 (100.0)
Post-Graduation	-	-	2 (16.67)	3 (25.00)	-	6 (50.00)	1 (8.33)	12 (100.0)
Technical and Professionals	-	-	-	1 (100.0)	-	-	-	1 (100.0)
All Levels	22 (4.40)	144 (28.80)	190 (38.00)	78 (15.60)	24 (4.80)	26 (5.20)	16 (3.20)	500 (100.0)

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of column totals.

3.6 Earnings by Age

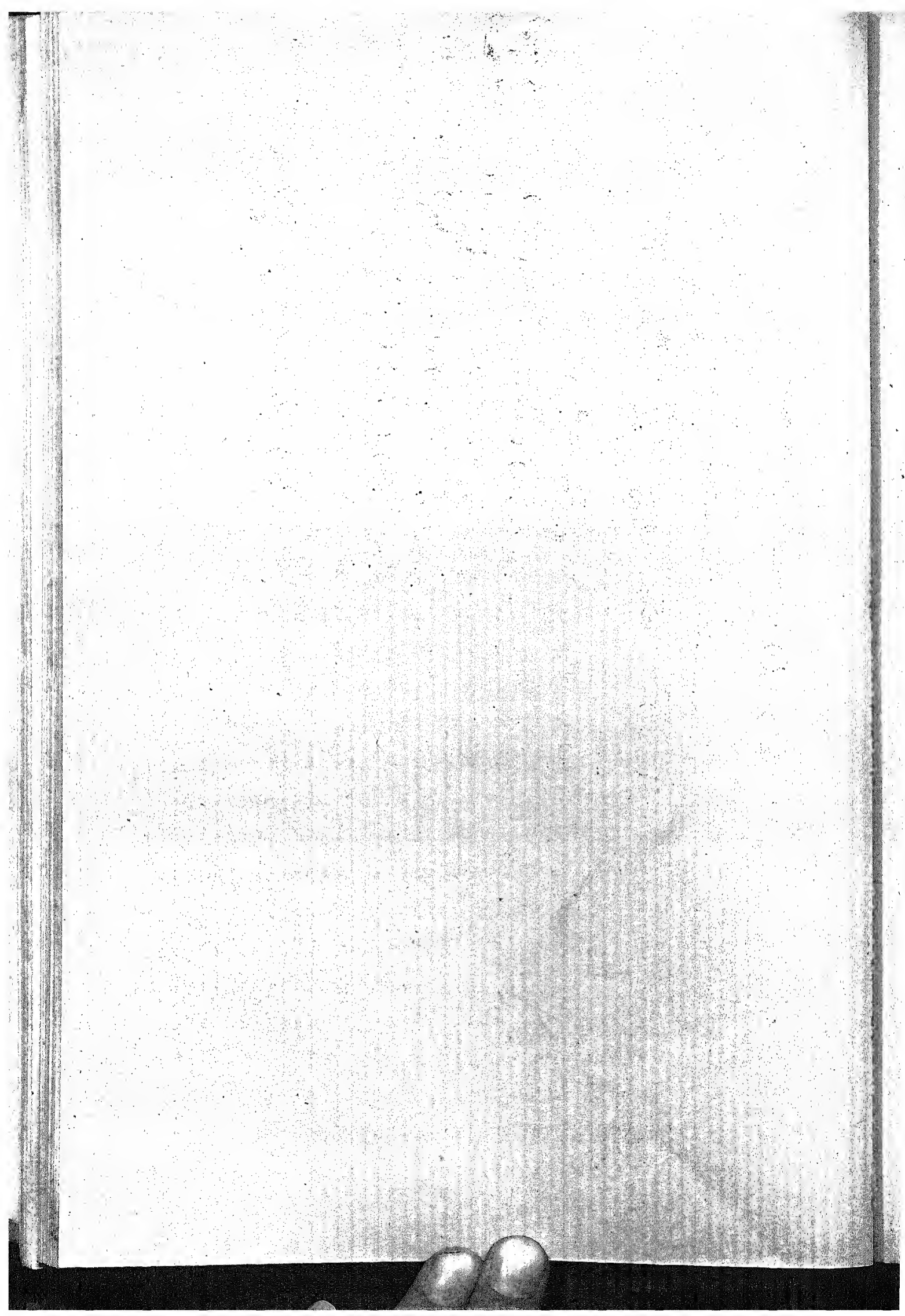
The general assumption is that the levels of earnings of an individual increases simultaneously with the increase in age but downfall in earnings starts after reaching its peak stage at a certain age. Considering the age earning profiles of our sample workers we also find that the earnings of both migrants as well as non-migrants are consistently increasing with the increase of their ages and after reaching at the peak stage at the age of 50 to 60 years the earnings are indicated to be falling down. However, the indices of earnings of migrants are significantly much higher than the non-migrants at all age groups, also the earnings of former group of workers are observed increasing at greater rate than the latter group of workers. The earning index for migrant workers is registered gone upto 264 points as against 189 points for non-migrant workers at their respective peak earning age groups, even at the retirement age group (above 60 years) the earning index for migrants (177) is significantly much higher than the case of non-migrants (108). Tables 3.6(a) and 3.6(b). Further taking into account the proportion of workers from different age groups in different earning ranges we observed that in the classified highest level of earning group (above Rs.1,200) the proportion of migrants from almost all the age groups (excepting between 20 years to 30 years) is considerably at higher order as compared to non-migrants even from the retirement level of

Table 3.6 (a) : Earnings of Migrants at Different Age Groups

(Monthly Earnings in Rs.)

Age Groups (Years)	Earning Groups							Average Earnings
	Below 300	300- 600	600- 900	900- 1200	1200- 1500	1500- 2000	2000 & above	
Below 20	-	3 (66.67)	1 (33.33)	-	-	-	4 (100.0)	400.00 (100.00)
20 - 30	7 (7.78)	38 (42.22)	31 (34.44)	8 (8.89)	3 (3.33)	-	3 (3.33)	659.31 (165.00)
30 - 40	3 (1.22)	51 (20.82)	103 (42.04)	39 (15.92)	24 (9.80)	14 (5.71)	11 (4.49)	869.17 (217.00)
40 - 50	3 (0.84)	63 (17.55)	122 (33.98)	59 (16.43)	42 (11.70)	37 (10.31)	33 (9.19)	1037.26 (259.00)
50 - 60	7 (2.75)	33 (12.94)	97 (38.04)	44 (17.25)	22 (8.63)	26 (10.20)	26 (10.20)	1057.15 (264.00)
60 & above	4	11	19	5	3	2	3	708.82
All Groups	24 (2.40)	199 (19.90)	373 (37.30)	155 (15.50)	94 (9.40)	79 (7.90)	76 (7.60)	949.15 (100.0)

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of column totals.



age group (above 60 years) of the non-migrants as against of 18 per cent migrants are observed reported coming in this earning range.

3.7 Earning Profiles

Taking age and levels of education of sample workers as the proxy variables an attempt has been made to estimate the earning profiles of migrants and non-migrants separately. This analysis would be providing the detailed and comprehensive information regarding that at what extent the differentials in earnings are existing between the migrants and non-migrants; even after having similar levels of educational attainment and age group. On the basis of this exercise carried by us, the analysis reveals that at the initial period of entry into the labour market the earnings of non-migrants are relatively higher than the migrants, ^{throughout their} otherwise / working career the earnings are higher in favour of migrants. Constructing the indices of earnings at different age groups by taking the earnings at lowest age group as the base we further observed that although the indices of earnings of both migrants and non-migrants are consistently increasing with the increase of their age but a sharper increase has been observed in case of migrants than the non-migrants. Further, it is estimated that the peak earning age groups for non-migrants as well as migrants with all educational levels is observed to be between 50 years to 60 years. However, the earnings of non-migrants

Table 3.7 (a) : Age - Earning Profile of Migrants.

Levels of Education	Age Groups						
	Below 20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60 & Above	All Groups
Illiterates	350.00 (100)	432.50 (124)	545.16 (156)	639.50 (183)	664.36 (190)	496.94 (142)	604.28
Below Primary	-	450.00 (100)	611.53 (136)	775.15 (172)	699.14 (155)	527.77 (117)	673.29
Primary	-	473.46 (100)	708.63 (150)	782.02 (165)	934.61 (197)	800.00 (169)	744.01
Middle	450.00 (100)	616.29 (137)	702.89 (156)	759.19 (168)	1064.29 (234)	831.25 (185)	779.40
Secondary	-	940.53 (100)	894.24 (95)	1224.59 (130)	1305.58 (139)	1110.00 (118)	1127.52
Graduation	-	1071.80 (100)	1354.21 (125)	1560.67 (144)	1871.42 (173)	1300.00 (120)	1479.97
Post-Graduation	-	831.25 (100)	1183.93 (142)	1432.50 (172)	2092.00 (252)	1200.00 (144)	1432.00
Professional/Technical	-	1104.50	1270.90	1790.00	2300.00	9400.00	1603.12
All Groups	400.00 (100)	659.31 (165)	869.17 (217)	1037.26 (259)	1057.15 (264)	708.82 (177)	949.15

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the indices of earnings at each educational levels taking the earnings of initial age group as the base.

at their initial period of working life are registered comparatively higher at below primary level of education but these are picking up sharply in favour of migrants throughout remaining working life at all levels of education. At remaining levels of education (above middle level education) the average earnings at initial period of employment as well as the rate of increments are found comparatively

Table 3.7 (b) : Age - Earning Profile of Non-Migrants.

(in Rs.)

Level of Education	Age Groups						
	Below 20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60 & Above	All Groups
Illiterate	400.00 (100)	530.63 (133)	463.65 (116)	680.36 (170)	547.86 (137)	380.91 (95)	549.44
Below Primary	450.00 (100)	475.00 (106)	523.93 (116)	664.55 (148)	718.18 (160)	460.00 (102)	591.20
Primary	300.00 (100)	548.33 (183)	616.21 (205)	655.33 (218)	750.00 (250)	566.67 (189)	644.77
Middle	550.00 (100)	485.71 (88.31)	742.59 (135)	807.46 (147)	678.57 (123)	456.67 (83)	664.43
Secondary	-	930.83 (100)	1037.28 (111)	1028.30 (110)	1198.13 (129)	600.00 (64)	1026.27
Graduation	-	690.91 (100)	1061.00 (154)	1297.23 (188)	1900.00 (275)	1000.00 (145)	1099.32
Post-Graduation	-	1200.00 (100)	1284.29 (107)	1400.00 (117)	1500.00 (125)	-	1340.83
Technical/Professional	-	-	-	1100.00	-	-	1100.00
All Levels	450.00 (100)	646.98 (144)	799.23 (178)	849.15 (189)	835.67 (186)	465.00 (103)	773.61

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the index numbers of earnings at each educational levels taking the earnings of initial age group as the base.

higher in favour of migrants. This indicates that the migrants having different levels of educational attainments have greater levels of advantages as compared to non-migrants in the opportunity of earnings throughout their working career. This suggests that the higher amount of advantages in earnings in

favour of migrants could be as a result of their higher productive efficiency postulating higher level of contribution into the economic development and economic growth.

3.8 Mobility into Jobs

The frequencies of mobility among different jobs and occupational ranges of workers depends, among other things, on the time span over which it is measured and on the state of the labour market and the situation of job availability. Mobility should be higher the longer is the time span and during a period of urban job expansion. In our analysis the mobility pattern of workers into different jobs in the city is examined keeping into consideration the frequencies of changing the jobs carried out by them during their working span. The analysis reveals that the number of jobs changed by migrants and non-migrants are well related with their age groups, however, among the workers reported to have not changed any job or remained employed in their first jobs are significantly much higher among the non-migrants (67 per cent) as compared to migrants (58 per cent). However, among the workers who did change atleast one job during their stay in employment are recorded significantly much higher among migrants (33 per cent) as compared to non-migrants (28 per cent). But only a small proportion of migrants (1.20 per cent) as well as non-migrants (0.40 per cent) groups have changed more than four jobs. Among the workers with highest age

Age Groups (Years)	Number of Jobs Changed											
	Migrants					Non-Migrants						
	Nil	1	2	3	4 & Above	All	Nil	1	2	3	4 & Above	All
Below 20	4 (100.0)	-	-	-	-	4 (100.0)	3 (66.67)	1 (33.33)	-	-	-	4 (100.0)
20 - 30	64 (67.78)	23 (25.56)	6 (6.67)	-	-	90 (100.0)	82 (85.42)	12 (25.50)	2 (2.08)	-	-	96 (100.0)
30 - 40	162 (66.12)	67 (27.35)	12 (4.90)	3 (1.22)	1 (0.41)	245 (100.0)	105 (71.92)	38 (26.03)	3 (2.05)	-	-	146 (100.0)
40 - 50	211 (58.77)	102 (28.41)	16 (4.46)	8 (2.23)	4 (1.11)	259 (100.0)	96 (64.43)	48 (32.21)	4 (2.68)	1 (0.67)	-	149 (100.0)
50 - 60	131 (51.37)	97 (38.04)	11 (4.31)	10 (3.92)	6 (2.35)	255 (100.0)	39 (47.56)	35 (42.68)	5 (6.10)	2 (2.44)	1 (1.22)	82 (100.0)
60 & Above	15 (31.91)	22 (46.81)	6 (12.77)	3 (6.38)	1 (2.13)	47 (100.0)	8 (34.78)	6 (26.09)	7 (30.43)	1 (4.35)	1 (4.35)	23 (100.0)
All Groups	584 (58.40)	329 (32.90)	51 (5.10)	24 (2.40)	12 (1.20)	1000 (100.0)	333 (66.60)	141 (28.20)	21 (4.20)	4 (0.80)	2 (0.40)	500 (100.0)

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of column totals.

groups (above 50 years) the non-migrants are reported to have changed higher numbers of jobs than the migrants in the city, though the proportion of migrants with middle age groups (20 years to 50 years) are observed to have moved significantly on higher numbers of jobs than the non-migrants (Table 3.8).

Relating the frequencies of changing the jobs of workers with their levels of education we find that among the workers reported to have changed atleast one job are found comparatively higher among the migrants than the non-migrants in different levels of education, however, the proportion of workers who did not change their first job among below middle levels of educated workers is significantly higher in case of non-migrants (64 per cent) as compared to migrants (54 per cent). However, among the workers with these levels of education who have changed more than three jobs are recorded comparatively higher from migrants (4 per cent) than the non-migrants (2 per cent). Among the workers with above graduation level of education the proportion of them who reported to have changed either one job or more than one job is recorded to be significantly much larger in case of migrants as compared to non-migrants, although among the secondary educated workers who have changed atleast one job are seen to be higher from latter group (29 per cent) than from the former group (27 per cent), but the figure for those who have changed more than one job is significantly higher for former group than the latter group

Table 3.9 : Distribution of Migrants and Non-Migrants by Frequencies of Changing Jobs and Level of Education.

Level of Education	Number of Jobs Changed									
	Migrants					Non-Migrants				
	Nil	1	2	3	4 and Above	All	Nil	1	2	3 4 and Above
Illiterate	106 (53.00)	75 (37.50)	11 (5.50)	7 (3.50)	1 (0.50)	200 (100.0)	63 (64.95)	30 (30.93)	4 (4.12)	-
Below Primary	66 (62.26)	29 (27.36)	5 (4.72)	4 (3.77)	2 (1.89)	106 (100.0)	29 (63.04)	14 (30.43)	1 (2.17)	2 (4.35)
Primary	65 (48.15)	53 (39.26)	13 (9.63)	3 (2.22)	1 (0.74)	135 (100.0)	58 (64.44)	28 (31.11)	4 (4.44)	-
Middle	75 (53.19)	54 (38.30)	8 (5.67)	4 (2.84)	-	141 (100.0)	58 (64.44)	22 (24.44)	6 (6.67)	2 (2.22)
Secondary	151 (66.81)	60 (26.55)	5 (2.21)	4 (1.77)	6 (2.65)	226 (100.0)	86 (68.25)	36 (28.57)	4 (3.17)	-
Graduation	59 (62.11)	29 (30.53)	4 (4.21)	2 (2.11)	1 (1.05)	95 (100.0)	29 (76.32)	9 (23.68)	-	-
Post-Graduation	34 (69.39)	13 (26.53)	2 (4.08)	-	-	49 (100.0)	10 (83.33)	1 (8.33)	1 (8.33)	-
Technical & Professional	28 (58.33)	16 (33.33)	3 (6.25)	-	1 (2.08)	48 (100.0)	-	1 (100.0)	-	-
All Levels	584 (58.40)	329 (32.90)	51 (5.10)	24 (2.40)	12 (1.20)	1000 (100.0)	333 (66.60)	141 (28.20)	20 (4.0)	4 (0.80)
										2 (0.40)
										500 (100.0)

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of column totals.

of workers. Thus the overall assessment reveals that the tendency of changing the jobs is relatively higher among the workers with below middle level education while the frequencies of changing the job have observed get limited with the increase of educational levels among the workers. This could be basically the fact that the labour-force with lower levels of educational attainments have wider occupational choices in the job market while the highly educated labour-force have the employment opportunities in the limited numbers of selected occupations.

3.9 Reasons for Changing Jobs

Continuation for searching job after taking up first job is largely a function of mismatch of expectations and achievements. Individuals are likely to continue to move from one to another job if their first jobs fall short of their expectation in relation to status and earnings. Besides reasons like inadequate days of employment, stagnation to future prospects of promotion, personal dislike may influence the workers to change the first job. Considering our analysis we find that among the migrants a highest proportion of them have left their previous job due to inadequate days of employment availability (19 per cent) followed by stagnation in future prospects (6 per cent), personal reasons (5 per cent) and either they were terminated (4 per cent) or got retrenchment from the job, while only 3 per cent and 2 per cent of

Table 3.10 (a) : Distribution of Migrants by Reasons for Changing First Job and Level of Education.

Levels of Education	Number of Migrants by Reasons for Changing the First Job									
	Inadequate earnings	Better prospects of employment	Low status job	Retirement	Termination	Personal reasons	Did not change job	All Migrants		
Illiterate	3 (3.00)	55 (27.50)	8 (3.50)	7 (0.50)	1 (0.50)	9 (4.50)	8 (4.00)	106 (53.00)	200 (100.0)	
Below Primary	3 (2.83)	15 (14.15)	7 (6.60)	2 (1.89)	3 (2.83)	6 (5.66)	4 (3.77)	66 (62.26)	106 (100.0)	
Primary	6 (4.44)	35 (25.93)	9 (6.67)	1 (0.74)	2 (1.48)	8 (5.93)	9 (6.67)	65 (48.19)	135 (100.0)	
Middle	3 (2.13)	30 (21.28)	10 (7.09)	6 (4.26)	5 (3.55)	3 (2.13)	9 (6.38)	75 (53.19)	141 (100.0)	
Secondary	4 (1.77)	32 (14.16)	14 (6.19)	5 (2.21)	6 (2.65)	7 (3.10)	7 (3.10)	151 (66.81)	226 (100.0)	
Graduation	5 (5.26)	14 (14.74)	8 (8.42)	-	3 (3.16)	2 (2.11)	4 (4.21)	59 (62.11)	95 (100.0)	
Post-Graduation	3 (6.12)	7 (14.29)	1 (2.04)	2 (4.08)	1 (2.04)	-	1 (2.04)	34 (69.39)	49 (100.0)	
Technical and Professionals	1 (2.08)	3 (6.25)	5 (10.42)	1 (2.08)	2 (4.17)	4 (8.33)	4 (8.33)	28 (58.33)	48 (100.0)	
All Groups	31 (3.10)	191 (19.10)	62 (6.20)	24 (2.40)	23 (2.30)	39 (3.90)	46 (4.60)	534 (58.40)	1000 (100.0)	

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of column totals.

Table 3.10 (b) : Distribution of Non-Migrants by Reasons for Changing First job and Level of Education.

Level of Education	Number of Non-Migrants by Reasons for Job Changed									
	Inadequate earnings	Inadequate days of employment	Better prospects	Low status job	Retrenchment/ Termination	Personal reason	Did not change	All Non-Migrants		
Illiterate	14 (14.43)	3 (3.09)	3 (3.09)	1 (1.03)	3 (3.09)	10 (10.31)	63 (64.95)	97 (100.0)		
Below Primary	8 (17.39)	3 (6.52)	2 (4.35)	-	1 (2.17)	3 (6.52)	29 (63.04)	46 (100.0)		
Primary	13 (14.44)	2 (2.22)	3 (3.33)	5 (5.56)	-	9 (10.00)	58 (64.44)	90 (100.0)		
Middle	11 (12.22)	1 (1.11)	4 (4.44)	7 (7.78)	-	9 (10.00)	58 (64.44)	90 (100.0)		
Secondary	21 (16.67)	-	3 (2.38)	6 (4.76)	2 (1.59)	8 (6.35)	86 (68.25)	126 (100.0)		
Graduation	3 (7.89)	1 (2.63)	-	2 (5.26)	1 (2.63)	2 (5.26)	29 (76.31)	38 (100.0)		
Post-Graduation	1 (8.33)	-	1 (8.33)	-	-	-	10 (83.33)	12 (100.0)		
Technical/ Professional	1 (100.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (100.0)		
All Levels	72 (14.40)	10 (2.00)	16 (3.20)	21 (4.20)	7 (1.40)	41 (8.20)	333 (66.60)	500 (100.0)		

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of column totals.

workers have moved from previous job as a result of inadequate earnings and reported as low status job, respectively. However, in the case of non-migrants a highest proportion of them have reported left their previous job due to lower level of earnings (14 per cent) followed by personal reasons (8 per cent) and low status of employment (4 per cent), while remaining 3 per cent and 2 per cent have moved for better prospects and due to inadequate days of employment opportunities available. While only 1 per cent of them were either terminated or retrenched from their previous job (Tables 3.10 (a) and 3.10 (b)).

3.10 Sources of Job Availability

Further, the analysis is carried out regarding the pattern of job availability to different groups of workers by different sources. We thus, find that among the migrants a highest proportion of them have found the employment opportunity through fellow workers in the establishment (30 per cent) followed by with the help of friends/relatives or family members (28 per cent) and through own efforts (17 per cent) while the public medias of job information like employment exchange and advertisement in news papers has provided employment opportunities to only 14 per cent and 12 per cent of the migrants respectively. But, in case of non-migrants, a majority of them are reported to have found the opportunities of employment on their own efforts (35 per cent) followed by

Table 3.11 : Sources for Finding for First Job in the City.

Level of Education	Migrant				Non-Migrant						
	Employ- ment Exchange	Advert- isement in the estab-lishment members	Workers Friends/relativ- es/family members	All Workers	Employ- ment Exchange	Advert- isement in the estab-lishment members	Workers Friends/relativ- es/family members	Others All Workers			
Illiterate	14 (7.00)	2 (1.00)	72 (36.00)	68 (34.00)	44 (22.00)	200 (100.0)	3 (3.09)	10 (10.31)	29 (29.90)	55 (56.70)	97 (100.0)
Below Primary	8 (7.55)	1 (0.94)	35 (33.02)	39 (36.79)	23 (21.70)	106 (100.0)	1 (2.17)	15 (32.61)	14 (30.43)	15 (32.61)	46 (100.0)
Primary	12 (8.89)	3 (2.22)	36 (26.67)	53 (39.26)	31 (22.96)	135 (100.0)	10 (11.11)	8 (8.89)	30 (33.33)	42 (46.67)	90 (100.0)
Middle	14 (9.93)	3 (2.13)	49 (34.75)	49 (34.75)	26 (18.44)	141 (100.0)	22 (24.44)	11 (12.22)	34 (37.78)	21 (23.33)	90 (100.0)
Secondary	52 (23.01)	39 (17.26)	68 (30.01)	36 (15.93)	31 (13.72)	226 (100.0)	26 (20.63)	16 (12.70)	44 (34.92)	28 (22.22)	126 (100.0)
Graduation	25 (26.32)	28 (29.47)	17 (17.89)	21 (22.11)	4 (4.21)	95 (100.0)	7 (18.42)	2 (5.26)	5 (13.16)	12 (31.58)	38 (100.0)
Post-Graduation	10 (20.41)	21 (42.86)	7 (14.29)	8 (16.33)	3 (6.12)	49 (100.0)	5 (41.67)	2 (16.67)	3 (25.00)	-	12 (100.0)
Technical & Professional	5 (10.42)	19 (39.58)	14 (29.17)	4 (8.33)	6 (12.50)	48 (100.0)	1 (100.0)	-	-	-	1 (100.0)
All Levels	140 (14.00)	116 (11.60)	298 (29.80)	278 (27.80)	168 (16.80)	1000 (100.0)	75 (15.00)	60 (12.00)	159 (31.80)	173 (34.60)	500 (100.0)

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the percentage of column totals.

through friends/relatives or family members (32 per cent) and through employed workers in the establishments (12 per cent) while only 15 per cent and 7 per cent have found employment through employment exchange and advertisements in news papers respectively. Thus it seems that the medias like employment exchange and producing application in response to advertisement are still playing negligible role in providing the information regarding the employment opportunities available, otherwise the employers are least bothered to provide employment to labour-force on the basis of these informative medias. Most of the jobs are being provided either through personal efforts made by workers or with the help of other known persons to both employers as well as workers. Keeping into consideration the sources of employment available to workers and their educational levels we find that among the middle level educated workers from both migrants as well as non-migrants groups have got employment opportunities either through personal efforts or through friends/relatives/family members. However, among the workers with secondary level of education a majority of (30 per cent) migrants as well as (35 per cent) non-migrants were provided employment with the help of workers already employed in respective establishments. Though, the workers with more than graduation levels of education, both among migrants as well as non-migrants are reported to have received employment through public medias of information such as employment

exchange and applied in response to advertisements in news papers (Table 3.11).

3.11 Methods of Appointment

It is expected that the ~~criteria~~ relating to the selection of workers for different occupations differ with the differentials in their educational level, skill and productive efficiencies. Moreover, the workers with lower levels of education and illiterates receive the employment opportunities mainly through the proper help and recommendations of people who are well known to both employers as well as workers. However, the workers with higher levels of education have to fulfil a number of basic formalities before getting employment since the workers having different levels of educational attainments have to approach for different categories and status of occupational employment in the labour market. The analysis of our sample data reveals that among the migrants a highest proportion of them were selected for employment on the basis of recommendations of fellow workers in the establishments (30 per cent), while 26 per cent were appointed on the basis of their applications and tests/ interview and only a low proportion of workers reported to have been appointed through their own approach (14 per cent). However, among non-migrants the highest proportion of workers have received employment opportunity through their own approach (34 per cent) followed by equal proportion through recommend-

Method of Selection

Level of Education	Migrant					Non-Migrant						
	Based on app-licat-ion	Test/Interview with ap-plica-tion	Recommendation of friends/relatives	Own app-ach	All	Based on app-licat-ion	Test/Interview with ap-plica-tion	Recommendation of friends/relatives	Own app-ach	All		
Illiterate	14 (7.00)	1 (0.50)	72 (36.00)	79 (39.50)	34 (17.00)	200 (100.0)	6 (6.19)	1 (1.03)	27 (27.84)	9 (9.28)	54 (55.68)	97 (100.0)
Below Primary	8 (7.55)	1 (0.94)	35 (33.02)	43 (40.57)	19 (17.92)	106 (100.0)	4 (8.69)	1 (2.17)	13 (28.26)	13 (28.26)	15 (32.61)	46 (100.0)
Primary	12 (8.89)	3 (2.22)	36 (26.67)	59 (43.70)	25 (18.72)	135 (100.0)	12 (13.33)	5 (5.56)	21 (23.33)	10 (11.11)	42 (46.47)	90 (100.0)
Middle	14 (9.93)	3 (2.13)	49 (34.75)	59 (41.84)	16 (11.35)	141 (100.0)	13 (14.44)	10 (11.11)	37 (41.11)	9 (10.00)	21 (23.33)	90 (100.0)
Secondary	52 (23.01)	39 (17.26)	68 (30.09)	37 (16.37)	30 (13.27)	226 (100.0)	17 (13.49)	37 (29.37)	36 (28.57)	8 (6.35)	28 (22.22)	126 (100.0)
Graduation	25 (26.32)	28 (29.47)	17 (17.79)	21 (22.11)	4 (4.21)	95 (100.0)	4 (10.53)	16 (42.11)	2 (5.26)	4 (10.53)	12 (31.58)	38 (100.0)
Post-Graduation	10 (20.41)	21 (44.29)	7 (14.29)	8 (16.33)	3 (6.12)	49 (100.0)	2 (16.67)	5 (41.67)	2 (16.67)	3 (25.00)	-	12 (100.0)
Technical and Professional	5 (10.46)	19 (39.58)	14 (29.17)	5 (10.42)	5 (10.42)	48 (100.0)	-	1 (100.0)	-	-	-	1 (100.0)
All Levels	140 (14.00)	115 (11.50)	298 (29.80)	311 (31.10)	136 (13.60)	1000 (100.0)	58 (11.60)	76 (15.20)	138 (27.60)	56 (11.20)	172 (34.40)	500 (100.0)

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of column totals.

ations of workers in the establishments and based on applications and tests (27 per cent) while a low proportion of workers were recommended by their friends/relatives (11 per cent). Further, the assessment relating to criteria of selection adopted by the employers for providing employment to different levels of educated workers we find that among the workers with below middle level of education a majority of them both from migrant (73 per cent) as well as non-migrant groups (43.03 per cent) have received employment opportunities through the recommendations of either their fellow workers in the establishments or the friends and relatives. However, among the workers with secondary or above secondary levels of education, a highest proportion of them from both the groups were appointed on the basis of their applications or tests (Table 3.12).

3.12 Attempts for Getting Job

Considering the pattern of number of attempts made by workers in getting first job in the city we find that the employment opportunities of different types and categories are easily accessible to individuals in the city. As both the migrant as well as non-migrant workers have received employment opportunity with their first attempt (69 per cent and 89 per cent respectively) while among the workers reported to have made two and three attempts for acquiring jobs are found significantly much higher in case of migrants (16 per

Table 3.13 : Number of Attempts Made for Getting First Job by Level of Education

Level of Education	Number of Attempts						
	Migrants			Non-Migrants			
	1	2	3 and above	All workers	1	2	3 and above
Illiterate	179 (89.50)	20 (10.00)	1 (0.50)	200 (100.0)	94 (96.91)	3 (3.09)	- (100.0)
Below Primary	96 (90.57)	9 (8.49)	1 (0.94)	106 (100.0)	45 (97.83)	-	1 (2.17)
Primary	115 (85.19)	19 (14.07)	1 (0.74)	135 (100.0)	81 (90.00)	7 (7.78)	2 (2.22)
Middle	73 (51.77)	16 (11.35)	52 (36.88)	141 (100.0)	81 (90.00)	6 (6.67)	3 (3.33)
Secondary	123 (54.42)	51 (22.57)	52 (23.01)	226 (100.0)	106 (84.13)	16 (12.70)	4 (3.17)
Graduation	49 (51.58)	24 (25.26)	22 (23.16)	95 (100.0)	28 (73.68)	8 (21.05)	2 (5.26)
Post-Graduation	31 (63.27)	11 (22.45)	7 (14.29)	49 (100.0)	10 (83.33)	1 (8.33)	1 (8.33)
Technical and Professionals	32 (66.67)	12 (25.00)	4 (8.33)	48 (100.0)	1 (100.0)	-	- (100.0)
All Levels	698 (69.80)	162 (16.20)	140 (14.00)	1000 (100.0)	446 (89.20)	41 (8.20)	13 (2.60)
							500 (100.0)

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of column totals.

cent and 14 per cent respectively) as compared to non-migrants (8 per cent and 3 per cent). This indicates that the employment opportunities to non-migrants are more easily available than the migrants in the city, which could be interpreted as an advantage for non-migrants as a result of being the city as their native residence. Even, among the workers with different levels of education which have received employment opportunity with only one attempt the proportions are significantly much higher in case of non-migrants as compared to migrants. Also, among the workers reported to have got employment after two attempts, the proportions are found considerably higher in favour of migrants as compared to non-migrants having different levels of educational attainments, in fact the differences in the reported proportion between these two groups of workers are consistently widening while we proceed from lowest to relatively higher level of education. It has also to be understood that the proportion of workers both among migrants as well as non-migrants those reported to have made atleast two attempts for finding first employment opportunity in the city are consistently increasing from lowest to highest levels of education, though, the differences between illiterate and graduate levels of educated workers has gone up from 11 per cent to 42 per cent in favour of migrants and from 3 per cent to 24 per cent in favour of non-migrants.

3.13 Satisfaction with the Present Job

Further enquiring about the extent to which the workers employed in the sample city are satisfied with their present job we find a majority of workers both migrants as well as non-migrants^{are} satisfied while relatively a higher proportion of workers among non-migrants (16 per cent) than the migrants (7.10 per cent) have reported that they are dissatisfied with their present jobs. The lower levels of earnings received from the present jobs are observed to be the most important reason showing the dissatisfaction from jobs for both migrants (6 per cent) as well as non-migrants (10 per cent). Further we find that the proportions of dissatisfied workers among non-migrants are significantly at higher order than the migrants having different levels of education. However, the proportion of workers feeling dissatisfaction from their respective present jobs are comparatively larger among the highly educated (above secondary education) as compared to workers with relatively lower levels of education (below secondary education) (Table 3.14).

Thus the overall assessment related to the distribution pattern of employment and earning opportunities available among the migrants and non-migrants in the sample city indicates that both better levels and status of employment opportunities as well as better levels of earnings have mainly favoured the migrants. As the migrants are observed

mainly concentrated in the indentified highly remunerative occupations available in different economic sectors and establishments. Moreover, the migrants are recorded to be more active and resourceful than the non-migrants resulting, the former groups are generating relatively higher amount of incomes, also may be contributing largely in the process of economic development and the growth of the city than the latter groups. This argument becomes more strong since we found that the proportion of workers confined in more productive economic sectors such as manufacturing and services (public administration) are significantly much higher among the migrants as compared to non-migrants. Besides the amount of incomes earned by worker from employment during throughout their working life are appreciably much higher for favour of migrants than the non-migrants. Even at the different levels of educational levels the amount of earnings for former groups are recorded increasing more sharply than the latter groups throughout their working span in employment.

Despite the fact of lower categories and status of occupational opportunities and lower levels of earnings as recorded has gone in favour of native workers the proportion of dissatisfied workers from their current jobs are found significantly higher among the ~~non-migrants~~ than the migrants. Thus, we observe that in the urban labour market the employment opportunities of different kinds and status are fairly open for each group of workers. However, in some instances only the educat-

ional levels and partly, the differences in the productive efficiencies between individuals are observed significantly in explaining in occupational and income differences in urban setting.

Chapter IV

PATTERN OF INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND STANDARD OF LIVINGS.

It has generally been hypothesised that migrants tend to get higher levels of advantages in relation to income availability at the place of destination as compared to their native place. Consequently the assumptions are also that the levels of income earned by migrants through various sources at the destinations are markedly greater than the native residents. With these fundamental approaches, the considerations could be postulated that the standard of living maintained by migrants at the places of destinations may be relatively higher as compared to non-migrants. Because the standard of livings of individuals is determined mainly by the levels and extent at which the amount of income is available in the possession of different groups of individuals for the availment and procurement of basic necessities required for living and basic resources required for availing the various amenities of life.

However, the disparities in the maintained living standards and availment pattern of various opportunities related to the social and economic amenities of life among different groups of individuals exist as the causes and consequences of differentials existing in the pattern of income distribution, followed among them. Keeping into consideration the available

findings as witnessed in the preceding analysis related to the prevailing differentials between migrants and non-migrants in response to the distribution pattern of earning opportunities we expect that the living standard maintained by migrants would be availing various civic facilities at higher order and manner as compared to non-migrants in the city.

Moreover, in the present chapter we will attempt to examine at what extent the differentials are existing between the migrants and non-migrants in the pattern of income distribution by various sources and its implications on the differences in the investment pattern and expenditure on different basic consumption items and household durables, and the avai-
ment pattern of different public utilities available in the sample city. Besides, examination has also been carried out to measure the differences prevailing in the housing conditions and the availability pattern of different basic necessities such as drinking water, sanitary and electricity facilities between the houses occupied by migrants and non-migrants.

Pattern of Income Distribution

The analysis reveals that per capita income available in the migrant households (Rs.3012) is significantly higher than in the non-migrant households (Rs.2211). In other words, the distribution of incomes in favour of migrant households is around 21 per cent higher than the case of non-migrant

households. Income earned as wages and salaried from paid jobs have highest level of contribution than the income earned through other sources in the aggregate incomes of both migrant as well as non-migrant households, though its' contribution is slightly higher in case of latter (95 per cent) than in the former (92 per cent) groups of households. However, the respondents from both the groups of households are observed contributing similar proportion (73 per cent) of incomes for their respective households, in fact, the contribution of income provided by other than respondent working family members is reported to be significantly higher in case of non-migrants (23 per cent) as compared to migrants (19 per cent). The proportion of income earned through bringing the share of agricultural produce in the city and letting out the houses are seen to be second most important sources of incomes for migrant (3.31 per cent) and non-migrant (1.12 per cent) households respectively. (Table 4.1). However, income received through other sources such as own account services, business and trade has very small contribution in the gross incomes of both migrant (2.98 per cent) as well as non-migrant (0.31 per cent) households.

4.2 Pattern of Expenditure

It was expected that given the pattern of income available with the migrant households would have higher levels of expenditure. It is well confirmed from our analysis that the

Table 4.1 : Sources of Income in the Migrant and Non-Migrant Households.

(Per Household Income in Rs.)

Source of Income	Migrant	Non-Migrant
Wages/SALARIES	14359.96 (91.81)	12315.91 (95.29)
(i) Self	11389.84 (72.82)	9283.32 (71.83)
(ii) Others	2970.12 (18.99)	3032.95 (23.47)
Rent	275.00 (1.75)	144.96 (1.12)
Share from agricultural produce	518.73 (3.31)	49.75 (0.38)
Remittances	20.38 (0.13)	18.00 (0.14)
Others	466.27 (2.98)	39.54 (0.31)
All sources	15640.34 (100.0)	12924.02 (100.0)
PCI	3011.81	2210.75

per household as well as per capita expenditure levels are significantly at higher order in the migrant households (Rs.11844 and Rs.2281 respectively) as compared to non-migrant (Rs.1000 and Rs.1711 respectively) households. Among the different heads of expenditure groups classified by us, the foodgrains and other food items are the most important heads of expenditure for migrants as well as for non-migrants. The proportion of expenditure carried out for the procurements of these items is estimated to be over 53 per cent for migrants as against of 61 per cent for non-migrants. And the expenditure made on other basic necessities such as clothing and housing accounts for around 16 per cent for migrants and 15 per cent for non-migrants. Also the proportions of expenditure carried

Table 4.2 : Pattern of Expenditure on Different Heads of Expenditures

(Annual Expenditure in Rs.)

Head of Expenditure	Migrant			Non-Migrant		
	Per house-hold	Per Capita	% Expenditure on different heads	Per house-hold	Per Capita	% expenditure on different heads
Foodgrains	2851.59	549.12	24.07	2949.60	504.55	29.48
Other Food items	3458.63	666.01	29.20	3148.90	538.64	31.47
Clothing	1006.84	193.88	8.50	931.90	159.41	9.31
Housing	839.26	161.61	7.08	546.94	93.56	5.47
Education	896.06	172.54	7.56	612.50	104.77	6.12
Entertainment	347.76	66.96	2.93	290.62	49.71	2.90
Out Remittances	523.64	100.83	4.42	23.40	4.00	0.23
Taxes	86.54	16.66	0.73	101.54	17.37	1.01
Durables	219.93	42.35	1.85	286.51	49.01	2.86
Others	1613.64	310.73	13.62	1112.78	190.35	11.15
All Heads	11843.90	2280.74	100.00	10004.69	1711.37	100.00

out on the availment of education, entertainment and other heads like cosmetics, transportation, etc. are significantly higher for migrants than the non-migrants. Taking into account the pattern of per capita expenditure on different items we find that the level of expenditure carried out by migrants for the procurement or the availment of different required items, excepting household durables is considerably at higher order than the case of non-migrants. In the procurement of household durables, the per capita expenditure made by non-migrants account for Rs.49 as against of Rs.42 for migrants. Further,

keeping into account the extent of differences existing between these two groups of households supported by per household expenditure on various identified heads of expenditures we find, excepting in the heads like household durables, foodgrains and as taxes the amount of expenditure on all other heads is estimated to be significantly larger for migrants as compared to non-migrants (Table 4.2).

4.3 Savings and Investment

The general phenomenon is that the propensity of saving among individuals is governed more particularly by the levels of incomes available with them. We also find that this relationship is well established in our analysis. As, both the per capita availability of income as well as amount of savings for migrant households is comparably much higher than for the non-migrant households. However, the levels of differences between these two groups of households, in favour of migrants are significantly larger in the per capita amount of savings as compared to amount of per capita income availability. These reflections may have come out as a result that the differences between them, in favour of migrants, in the amount of per capita income availability are higher than the levels of per capita expenditures. The per capita savings for migrants is estimated to be Rs.2323 as against of Rs.603 for non-migrants. Further, inquiring about the trends of savings of sample households with different institutions we find that per household as well as per capita amount of savings which is deposited

with different institutions is also reported to be comparatively much higher in case of migrants than the non-migrants. However, a major and equal proportion of savings (around 43 per cent) of both the groups of households is noticed invested on the purchase of shares and dividends as deposited otherwise lent to unclassified institutions like friends/relatives, etc. Of the remaining amount of savings carried out by migrants, a highest amount is reported to have been deposited for life insurance (27 per cent) followed by deposited with banks (18 per cent), purchase of saving certificates and units (8 per cent) while out of the savings of non-migrants carried out on these heads account for 36 per cent, 16 per cent and 4 per cent respectively (Table 4.3).

Table 4.3 : Amount of Saving and Investment

(in Rs.)

Institutions	Saving			
	Migrant		Non-Migrant	
	Per Household	Per Capita	Per Household	Per Capita
Banks	2208.30(18.31)	425.24	579.81(16.45)	99.18
Post Office	456.24(3.78)	87.85	50.80(1.44)	8.57
Saving Certificates	793.60(6.58)	152.83	70.50(2.00)	12.06
Units	153.00(1.27)	29.46	60.00(1.70)	10.26
Life Insurance	3250.68(26.95)	625.98	1266.83(35.95)	216.70
Others	5199.10(43.12)	1001.17	1496.98(42.48)	256.07
Total	12060.90(100.0)	2322.53	3524.20(100.0)	602.84

4.4 Ownership of Durable Items

Information regarding the availability pattern of various durable items as classified in our analysis reveals that about equal proportion (32 per cent) of both migrant as well as non-migrant households do not own any of the durable items. However, a majority of both the groups of households (equal proportion of them) (68 per cent) are reported owning bicycle followed by radio/tape recorders and pressure cookers. But the proportion of migrants owning different classified household durables, excepting sewing machine are significantly much higher as compared to non-migrants. The proportion of non-migrants reported to have owning sewing machine is 37 per cent as against of only 3 per cent migrants (Table 4.4).

Table 4.4 : Availability of Durable Items with the Migrant and Non-Migrant Households.

Durable Goods	Migrant		Non-Migrant	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Bicycle	678	67.80	338	67.60
Radio/Tape Recorder	624	62.40	298	59.60
Camera	49	4.90	16	3.20
Sewing Machine	28	2.80	183	36.60
Pressure Cooker	495	49.50	177	35.40
Knitting Machine	23	2.30	9	1.80
Gas Stove	456	45.60	102	20.40
Television	369	36.90	100	20.00
Motor Cycle/Scooter	131	13.10	52	10.40
Refrigerator	121	12.10	30	6.00
Jeep/Car	4	0.40	1	0.20
Neither of above	220	22.00	112	22.40

4.5 Ownership of Houses

The problems of housing emerging in the urban settlements has been of the great concern to social scientists and urban planners where housing is a serious problem as a result of unprecedented population explosion in larger metropolitan cities. Moreover, the increasing trend of migration into urban settlements has further increased the population pressures on the existing stock of housing, resulting in higher rate of increase in the costs of house constructions on one hand and, subsequent increase in house rent and taxes on the other hand, the migrants are expected to have poor housing conditions as compared to non-migrants in urban settlements. This is so because as a result of being local residents the non-migrants over a longer period of duration can make their housing arrangement either through allotment from government agencies and local bodies or occupying parental houses or constructing their own houses.

The analysis based on our sample study reveals that in the city a majority of houses are self-constructed (35 per cent) followed by allotted through Municipal Corporation (26 per cent) while 24 per cent of houses are occupied on the basis of rent from landlords followed by 12 per cent which are purchased on the basis of hire purchase and only 3 per cent are allotted through the employers of the workers. Among the self-constructed houses which are owned by non-migrants (50 per cent) are comparatively much larger than the migrants (28 per cent).

Table 4.5 : Ownership of Houses

Ownership of Houses	Migrant		Non-Migrant		All	
	Num-ber	Perce-ntage	Num-ber	Perce-ntage	Num-ber	Perce-ntage
Self-constructed	275	27.50	251	50.20	526	35.07
Hire Purchased	171	17.10	4	0.80	175	11.67
Allotted by Municipality	171	17.10	224	44.80	395	26.33
Allotted by Govt. Employer	43	4.30	-	-	43	2.87
Rented by Landlord	340	34.00	21	4.20	361	24.07
Total	1000	100.00	500	100.00	1500	100.00

In other words, the proportion of non-migrants living in the self-constructed houses and houses allotted through Municipal Corporation stand for (26 per cent) while 24 per cent of houses are occupied on the basis of rent from landlords followed by 12 per cent are purchased on the basis of hire purchase and only 3 per cent are allotted through the employers of the workers. Among the self-constructed houses owned by non-migrants (50 per cent) are comparatively much larger than the migrants (28 per cent). In other words, the proportion of non-migrants living in the self-constructed houses and houses allotted through municipal corporation, together account for around 95 per cent as against of only 45 per cent for migrants. Among the migrants a majority of them are living in the houses which are provided through landlords on the basis of rent (34 per cent) followed by in self-constructed houses (28 per cent) and

equal proportion of houses are occupied on the basis of hire purchase and houses allotted through municipal corporation (17 per cent). Thus we finally observe that among the respondents having assured facilities of housing in the city are significantly much higher among the non-migrant as compared to migrants. As only 4 per cent of non-migrants as against of 37 per cent migrants are living in the houses which are either allotted through their respective employers or provided through landlords on the basis of rent (Table 4.5).

4.6 Roofing of Houses

The condition of roofing on the houses provide the qualitative information regarding the standard of housing. Information provided through our sample respondents reveals that a majority of both migrants as well as non-migrants are living in the relatively better quality of houses having slabs on the roof of their houses but the proportions of migrants (73 per cent) living in these categories of houses are indicated to be relatively at higher order than the non-migrants (58 per cent). However, the proportions of non-migrants having thatched houses (16 per cent) and tiles on the roof (24 per cent) of the houses are comparatively higher than the migrants (8 per cent and 15 per cent respectively), but the proportion of migrants living in the tinshed houses (5 per cent) are around two-folds higher than the non-migrants. Thus the overall analysis reveals that the larger differences are existing in the roofing conditions and the qualities of

housing between the houses occupied by migrants and non-migrants. The proportion of respondents reported to have occupied relatively better quality and standard of houses are comparatively higher from migrant than from the non-migrant groups (Table 4.6).

Table 4.6 : Distribution of Migrant and Non-Migrant Households by Type of Roofing on Their Houses.

Roofing in the Houses	Migrant		Non-Migrant	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Slab	726	72.60	289	57.80
Tiles	147	14.70	119	23.80
Tinshed	50	5.00	13	2.60
Thatched	77	7.70	79	15.80
All Types	1000	100.00	500	100.00

4.7 Living Rooms

Keeping into consideration the availability pattern of numbers of living rooms between the houses occupied by migrants and non-migrants we observed that a majority of respondents among both the groups have reported to have the houses with single room tenements. However, the proportion of migrants having houses with one (47 per cent) and two (43 per cent) living rooms are reported to be comparatively larger than the non-migrants (45 per cent and 35 per cent respectively). But the proportion of respondents having three and more than three living rooms available in their houses are, 10 per cent among

migrants as against of 21 per cent among non-migrants (Table 4.7).

Table 4.7 : Number of Living Rooms in the Houses

Number of Living Rooms	Migrant		Non-Migrant	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
One	473	47.30	224	44.80
Two	428	42.80	174	34.80
Three	52	5.20	50	10.00
Four	23	2.30	27	5.40
Five and above	24	2.40	25	5.00
Total Households	1000	100.00	500	100.00

4.8 Availability of Basic Facilities

Wide disparities are also observed existing in the availability pattern of different basic facilities such as, drinking water, toilet, electricity, separate kitchen and drawing/dining room between the houses occupied by migrants and non-migrants in the sample city. Significantly a larger proportions of migrants as compared to non-migrants are reported to have different types of classified basic facilities available in their houses. Larger differences exist in the availability of electricity facility between the houses occupied by these two groups of households. As 86 per cent of houses of migrants as against of 66 per cent non-migrants houses are electrified. And the proportion of respondents having drinking water facility in their houses account for 66 per cent for migrants and

54 per cent for non-migrants. However, among the migrants having the facilities of separate kitchen and dining/drawing room in their houses are reported to be (58 per cent and 23 per cent respectively), these figures for non-migrants account around 50 per cent and 18 per cent respectively (Table 4.8).

Table 4.8 : Availability of Basic Facilities in the Houses of Migrants and Non-Migrants.

Facilities	Migrant			Non-Migrant		
	Avail- able	Not avai- lable	Total	Avail- able	Not avai- lable	Total
Separate Kitchen	578 (57.80)	422 (42.20)	1000 (100.0)	252 (50.40)	248 (49.60)	500 (100.0)
Dining/ Drawing	230 (23.00)	770 (77.00)	1000 (100.0)	89 (17.80)	411 (82.20)	500 (100.0)
Electricity	863 (86.30)	137 (13.70)	1000 (100.0)	330 (66.00)	170 (34.00)	500 (100.0)
Toilet	658 (65.80)	342 (34.20)	1000 (100.0)	286 (57.20)	214 (42.80)	500 (100.0)
Drinking Water	659 (65.90)	341 (34.10)	1000 (100.0)	270 (54.00)	230 (46.00)	500 (100.0)

Further the examination in detail is carried out regarding the existing conditions of basic facilities available in the houses of respondents in the city. The assessment related to the condition of toilet facilities reveals that among the houses occupied by migrants around one-fourth have the facility of modern toilets (24 per cent) followed by self-service type (20 per cent) in the houses and equal proportion (11 per cent) of them are using septic tanks (available outside their houses)

Table 4.9 : Type of Toilet Facility in the Houses of Migrants and Non-Migrants.

Type of Toilet Facilities	Migrant		Non-Migrant	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Modern in House	243	24.30	93	18.60
Modern outside House	34	3.40	28	5.60
Service in House	212	21.20	94	18.80
Service outside House	97	9.70	72	14.40
Septic Tank in House	203	20.30	99	19.80
Septic Tank outside House	105	10.50	46	9.20
Open space	106	10.60	68	13.60
Total	1000	100.00	500	100.00

and open fields. The proportions of migrants having modern toilet facility in their houses and using self-service type of toilet facility outside their houses account for only 3 per cent and 10 per cent respectively. Among the non-migrants, a majority of them are using toilet facility through septic tanks (20 per cent) available in their houses followed by equal proportion through modern and self-service type (19 per cent) facility.

Further, the assessment related to the pressure of population upon the different types of toilet facilities available outside their houses of the respondents we observed that among the toilet facilities available outside migrants' houses a larger crowd of population is found on modern (112 persons) followed by septic tanks (106 persons) and self-

service types of (60 persons) toilet facilities. However, among the toilet facilities available outside non-migrant houses, the number of persons sharing septic tank (104 persons) are found highest followed by self-service type (98 per cent) and modern (82 per cent) toilets (Table 4.10).

Table 4.10 : Number of Persons Sharing the Outside Toilet Facility.

Type of Toilet Facility	Migrant		Non-Migrant	
	Total Nos.	Average	Total Nos.	Average
Modern	34 (14.41)	112	28 (19.17)	82
Service	97 (41.10)	60	72 (49.32)	98
Septic tank	105 (44.49)	106	46 (31.51)	104
Others	-	-	-	-
All Category	236 (100.0)	88	146 (100.0)	97

Considering the conditions of drinking water facilities available in the city it is indicated that a majority of the houses of respondents (92.25 per cent) comprising 93.17 per cent migrants and 90.00 per cent non-migrants houses are well connected with the drinking water facility through taps linked with the civic pipe lines. However, the proportions of respondents which have reported obtaining drinking water facilities through hand pumps and wells, which are available inside their houses, are significantly at higher order in case of non-migrants (10 per cent) as compared to migrants (7 per cent). Further, among the respondents reported to have

drinking water facility outside their houses, a highest proportion of both migrant (78 per cent) as well as non-migrant (74 per cent) households are observed obtaining water from public taps while only 22 per cent among former and 25 per cent from latter groups of households are noted to be dependent for this facility either on public hand pumps or wells (Table 4.11).

Table 4.11 : Condition of Water Supply Facility.

(Number of Households)

Water Supply Facility by Source	Migrant		Non-Migrant		All	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Type of Facility inside House	659 (65.90)	(100.0)	270 (54.00)	(100.0)	929 (61.93)	(100.0)
(1) Tap	614	(93.17)	243	(90.00)	857	(92.25)
(2) Hand Pump	33	(5.01)	19	(7.04)	52	(5.60)
(3) Well	12	(1.82)	8	(2.96)	20	(2.15)
Type of Facility Outside House	341 (34.10)	(100.0)	230 (46.00)	(100.0)	571 (38.07)	(100.0)
(1) Tap	265	(77.71)	171	(74.35)	436	(76.36)
(2) Hand Pump	17	(4.99)	16	(6.96)	33	(5.78)
(3) Well	59	(17.30)	43	(18.69)	102	(17.86)
All Households	1000 (100.0)	(100.0)	500 (100.0)	(100.0)	1500 (100.0)	(100.0)

Moreover, the analysis reveals that the pressure of population per source of public drinking water facility is notably higher in case of facility available outside the houses of non-migrants (105 persons) as compared to migrants

(82 persons). The pressure of migrants is found highest on the water available through public taps (88 persons) followed by hand pumps (82 persons) and wells (52 persons). In case of non-migrants the pressure of population seems to be highest on wells (119 persons) followed by taps (104 persons) and hand pumps (73 persons) (Table 4.12). This indicates that the population of both the groups of households is facing the problems of heavy crowds and standing on long que for obtaining the drinking water from different types of public water sources available in the city.

Table 4.12 : Pattern of Sharing the Water Supply Facility Available Outside Houses.

Source of Water Supply Facility	Migrant Households per source	Non-Migrant Households per source	All Households per source
Tap	88	104	95
Hand Pump	82	73	78
Well	52	119	80
All sources	82	105	91

Further assessment is carried out to understand the differences existing in the accessibility pattern of road transportation available with the houses occupied by migrants and non-migrants. These measurements are made keeping into consideration the approach of the location of houses to the types of road. The analysis reveals that among the houses located at the site of main roads, around 58.40 per cent of

them are occupied by non-migrants as against of 45.80 per cent houses by migrants. And the proportion of houses located at the sites of narrow lanes are comparatively higher for migrants (54 per cent) than for non-migrants (42 per cent).

Table 4.13 : Location of Houses of Migrants and Non-Migrants.

Location of Houses	Migrant		Non-Migrant		All	
	Num-ber	Perce-ntage	Num-ber	Perce-ntage	Number	Percent-age
On Road site	458	45.80	292	58.40	750	50.00
On Narrow Lane	542	54.20	208	41.60	750	50.00
All Houses	1000	100.00	500	100.00	1500	100.00

Thus overall analysis related to the conditions of housing facilities available with migrants and non-migrants depicts that among the better quality and standards of houses having slabs on the roof; drinking water facilities provided through connecting the taps with civic pipe lines available inside the houses, facilities of other basic necessities such as separate kitchen, toilet and electricity, are appreciable at higher order which are occupied by former groups as compared to latter groups of households. Also the availability of per capita incomes and levels of per capita expenditure on different consumer items are also indicated to be comparatively at higher levels for migrant as compared to non-migrant households. This further add to the propositions that the standard of living maintained by migrants is comparatively superior than

the non-migrants in the city. Let us further examine the level of expenditure carried out by these two groups of households in the housing and the availment of various civil facilities, such as, drinking water, sanitary, electricity, etc. Estimation of per household and per capita monthly expenditure on housing and for availing the various civic amenities of life together account for Rs.80.21 and Rs.14.82 respectively in the city. However, the per capita expenditure for migrants is recorded to be slightly higher (Rs.15.61) than the non-migrants (Rs.14.01), though the per household expenditure for non-migrants (Rs.81.91) accounts relatively at higher order than the migrants (Rs.79.37). Review of the pattern of monthly expenditure on different heads of housing reveals that the per capita expenditure for migrants is considerably at higher amount than the non-migrants for the availment of civic facilities like electricity, drinking water/sanitary and as house rent, but the latter groups of households are found spending larger amounts than the former groups of households on the expenditures related to housing, such as, house tax, rent against the purchase of house based on lease, and its maintenance and repairs. Thus it indicates that the migrants are making greater use of various amenities of life available in the city so that they are maintaining their standards of livings more comfortable as compared to non-migrants. Though, the per capita monthly expenditure incurred on the different heads of housing together, including house charges paid as rent, considered to be significantly a much

greater amount than the expenditures carried out on the availment of various civic facilities in case of both migrant (Rs.9.36) and non-migrant (Rs.8.80) households. On the availment of various amenities of life the per capita monthly expenditure is estimated to be Rs.5.90 for migrants as against of Rs.5.21 for non-migrants (Table 4.14).

Table 4.14 : Pattern of Expenditure on Housing.

(Monthly expenditure in Rs.)

Head of Expenditure	Migrant		Non-Migrant		All	
	Per house-hold	Per capita	Per house-hold	Per capita	Per house-hold	Per capita
House Tax	3.63	0.69	6.21	1.06	4.49	0.83
Water/Sever charges	5.67	1.09	4.16	0.71	5.16	0.95
Lease rent	0.05	0.01	2.04	0.34	0.71	0.13
Repair and Maintenance	9.50	1.82	11.19	1.91	10.06	1.86
House Rent	30.13	5.80	16.33	2.79	25.53	4.71
Electricity charges	24.99	4.81	26.16	4.47	25.37	4.69
Others	5.40	1.04	15.79	2.70	8.86	1.63
All Heads	79.37	15.26	81.91	14.01	80.21	14.82

The analysis pertaining to the availability pattern of educational facilities in the city reveals that the majority of the school going children (65 per cent) comprising 55 per cent among migrants and 85 per cent non-migrants have reported that they are covering the distance of less than two kilometres for the opportunity of basic level of education. But, 33 per cent children among migrant as against of only 3 per cent children among non-migrant households are appeared covering

the distance of two kilometres, though around equal proportion (12 per cent) children from both the groups of households have to cover the distance of above three kilometres for getting educational facility in the city (Table 4.15).

Table 4.15 : Distance for Nearest Basic Educational Facility From the Place of Residence.

Distance (in Kms.)	Number of Households					
	Migrant		Non-Migrant		All	
	Num- ber	Perce- ntage	Num- ber	Perce- ntage	Num- ber	Perce- ntage
Below two	547	54.70	426	85.20	973	64.87
Two	334	33.40	16	3.20	350	23.33
Three	44	4.40	41	8.20	85	5.67
Four and above	75	7.50	17	3.40	92	6.13
All the categories	1000	100.00	500	100.00	1500	100.00

The facility for medical treatment available in the city is observed easily accessible to different groups of households. As, 73.0 per cent of sample households consisting around 74 per cent among migrants and 72 per cent non-migrants have reported that medical facilities are available at a distance of less than two kilometres from their houses. However, nearly one-fourth of migrants as against of 28 per cent of non-migrants have the opportunity of this facility after covering the distance between 2 kilometres to 5 kilometres, but only 2.10 per cent migrants and 0.20 per cent non-migrants are appeared covering the distance of more than 5 kilometres to get the medical facility (Table 4.17).

Considering the trends of respondents regarding visits to different type of medical institutions we find that a majority of them (63.40 per cent) consisting of 61.49 per cent migrants and 68.29 per cent non-migrants have reported that they visit private hospitals. However, only 31.70 per cent respondents comprising significantly a higher proportion among migrants (32.34 per cent) as compared to non-migrants (29.98 per cent) are reported to have been visiting government hospitals for getting medical treatments. The estimation of average frequencies of visits made by respondents to different medical institutions reveals that the average visits of both migrants and non-migrants are highest in favour of private hospitals (12 visits and 10 visits respectively) followed by government hospitals (6 visits and 5 visits respectively) and unspecified institutions (1 visit and less than 1 visit respectively). In totality, the number of visits made by migrants are estimated to be 19 as against of 15 visits for non-migrants during 1985 (Table 4.16). It is further found that around two-third respondents comprising 66 per cent among migrants and 65 per cent among non-migrants prefer to visit private hospitals instead of government hospitals because the former groups of hospitals provide better services and more care than the latter groups of hospitals though the charges are much higher in former groups of institutions.

Table 4.16 : Frequency of Visits to Hospitals/Dispensaries During 1985.

Institution	Migrant		Non-Migrant		All	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Government	6.19	32.34	4.50	29.98	5.63	31.70
Private	11.77	61.49	10.25	68.29	11.26	63.40
Other	1.18	6.17	0.26	1.73	0.87	4.90
All Groups	19.14	100.00	15.01	100.00	17.76	100.00

Table 4.17 : Distance for Nearest Medical Facility Available and Number of Households Prefer to Visit Private Hospitals over the Government Hospital Facility.

Description	Migrant		Non-Migrant		All	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Households preferring to Private Hospitals/Clinics	663	66.30	323	64.60	986	65.73
Distance for Nearest Medical Facility (Kms):						
Below 2	735	73.50	360	72.00	1095	73.00
2 - 3	114	11.40	75	15.00	189	12.60
3 - 5	130	13.00	64	12.80	194	12.93
5 and above	21	2.10	1	0.20	22	1.47
All Groups	1000	100.00	500	100.00	1500	100.00

4.9 Availability of Fair Priced Commodities

The proportion of households reported to have ration cards for the purchase of controlled priced commodities accounts for 89 per cent consisting, 89.20 per cent migrant and 88.40 per cent non-migrant households. The procurement of commodities like sugar, wheat, rice, kerosene oil and cloth are mainly being done by the majority of households through the ration cards from the government fair priced shops in the city. Among these commodities the procurement of sugar is reported to be carried out by majority of the migrant as well as non-migrant households. Among the migrants a second important item of purchase is kerosene oil (70 per cent) followed by equal proportion (46 per cent) wheat and rice and only 21 per cent use the ration cards for the purchase of cloth. On the other hand, among non-migrants also, a second highest proportion of households are noticed use the facility of ration cards for the procurement of kerosene oil (76 per cent) followed by wheat (68 per cent) rice (48 per cent) and cloth (12 per cent).

Further inquiring about the extent to which various price control commodities by government are available to the consumers from the fair priced shops. Around more than half of the sample households consisting 43 per cent migrant and 67 per cent non-migrants have reported that the required commodities by them are not available in time at the fair priced shops.

Table 4.18 : Availability of Ration Cards and Pattern of Purchasing the Commodities with Ration Cards from Fair Price Shops.

Description	Migrant		Non-Migrant		All	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Number of Households Having Ration Cards	892	89.20	442	88.40	1334	88.93
Number of Households purchasing:						
Sugar	892	100.00	442	100.00	1334	100.00
Wheat	407	45.62	300	67.87	707	53.00
Rice	414	46.41	214	48.42	628	47.08
Kerosene Oil	621	69.61	335	75.79	956	71.66
Cloth	187	20.96	55	12.44	242	18.14
Sample Households	1000	100.00	500	100.00	1500	100.00

If the required commodities are by chance available in time, around 42 per cent of households comprising 36 per cent migrant and 53 per cent non-migrant households have complained that they generally do not get them in adequate quantity (Table 4.19). Thus, it seems that the distribution of various identified commodities which are initiated to get to public from government controlled fair priced shops, are not being carried out in a systematic manner so that a majority of urban population is finding difficult to get available these commodities in adequate quantity as required.

Table 4.19 : Availability of Commodities in the Fair Price Shops.

Description	Migrant		Non-Migrant		All	
	Num- ber	Perce- ntage	Numb- er	Perce- ntage	Num- ber	Perce- ntage
Available Timely	569	56.90	164	32.80	733	48.86
Not available in time	431	43.10	336	67.20	767	51.14
Adequately available	637	63.70	235	47.00	872	58.13
Not available in adequate	363	36.30	265	53.00	628	41.87
All Households	1000	100.0	500	100.0	1500	100.0

4.10 Use of Leisure Time

Lastly information was collected from the respondents regarding their activities during the period while they are away from the main activity. We thus find a majority of both migrants (61 per cent) as well as non-migrants (82 per cent) pass their time either at home or outside their home with their friends, family members. Second majority of respondents comprising 14 per cent among former and 11 per cent among latter groups of households are reported that they spend their off time in reading the books and newspapers at their home while only 4 per cent migrants as against of 2 per cent non-migrants reported to have spending their leisure time in teaching children at home (Table 4.20).

Thus the overall analysis depicted that wider disparities are existing between the migrant and non-migrant households in the distribution of the levels of income available through

Table 4.20 : Distribution of Migrants and Non-Migrants by Their Activities while Being Away from Work.

Activity Category	Migrant		Non-Migrant		All	
	Num-ber	Perce-ntage	Num-ber	Perce-ntage	Num-ber	Perce-ntage
Reading at home	135	13.50	55	11.00	190	12.66
Going to Library	3	0.30	9	1.80	12	0.80
Gossiping in house	469	46.90	316	63.20	785	52.33
Gossiping outside house	144	14.40	96	19.20	240	16.00
Teaching children	41	4.10	9	1.80	50	3.33
Playing games	6	0.60	4	0.80	10	0.66
Enjoying T.V./Radio	27	2.70	4	0.80	31	2.06
Watching Films in Halls	-	-	3	0.60	3	0.20
Walking/schooling	4	0.40	-	-	4	0.26
Sitting Leisurely	131	13.10	4	0.80	135	9.00
Other	216	21.60	-	-	216	14.40
Sample Households	1000	100.00	500	100.00	1500	100.00

different sources, pattern of saving, investment and expenditures on various basic consumption items and household durables, the conditions and standards of housing, availability of various basic necessities in the occupied houses, utilisation pattern of various amenities of life and the standard of living maintained in the sample city. The level of per capita income available in the migrant households is significantly at larger amount as compared to non-migrant households, resulting the levels of savings and investment and per capita expenditure on different items in the former groups of households are indicated to be greater than the case of latter group of households.

Information related to the conditions and standard of housing revealed that among the better quality and standard of houses having slabs on the roof, availability of various civic facilities such as drinking water, electricity, sanitary services etc., a larger proportion of them are reported occupied by former groups than the latter one. Other basic facilities such as educational and medical available in the city are recorded easily accessible to different groups of households. However, a majority of households are (over three-fourths) found preferring to visit private hospitals/clinics over the government hospitals for medical treatment because the former groups of medical institutions are reported providing better services and more care than the latter one.

In all the migrants are seen to be making greater use of various basic necessities and amenities of life available in the city and making their standard of living more comfortable as compared to non-migrants. In fact the amount of expenditure carried out for the availment of various basic required necessities and facilities is registered significantly at higher level in case of former than the latter group of households.

Chapter V

TRENDS AND MOTIVATIONS OF MIGRATION

Among the different forms of migration, rural to urban migration stream is considered more significant than the rests from the socio-economic point of view. The rural-urban migration on account of its being the index of the growing industrialisation of the country's economy, urban industrial development offers a positive inducement to the rural people to move to the industries in urban areas for the improvement of their economic status. Moreover, the increasing trend of migration which is empirically evident between rural-urban areas has been due consideration of existing differentials in the availability situation of incomes as well as the differentials in the levels of various amenities of life. Lower levels of earnings and socio-economic facilities of life available in the agricultural based economy of rural areas push the labour force to get available the higher amount of incomes and amenities of life in the modern industrial based economy in urban areas. Todaro's migration assumptions are also that migration is based largely on rational economic calculations by the potential migrants. It also postulates that migration decision making is in response to rural-urban differences is expected rather than actual earnings. The basic premise is that the potential migrants choose the location that maximises expected gains from migration.

Dealing with the elements which motivate people to move outside their native place the subsequent migration literature have demonstrated that in a wide range of contexts kinship and other related social net work have been key elements in stimulating and directing much population mobility into different geographical regions. On the other, information hypothesis suggests that the distance location of family and friends/relatives encourages and social directs migration by increasing the potential migrants' awareness of conditions, particularly job opportunities, at the distant location. However, the more educated groups could be less likely to rely on these kinships for informations or locate near relatives/friends than the less educated. But the bulk of migration studies¹ undertaken in developing countries show that communications from kins and friends are viewed as the most important mechanism whereby potential migrants learn of potential destination. The dominance of interpersonal information flows from friends/^{are} relatives/as key elements not only in the decision to move outside native place but also in the selection of a particular destination. Another factor of significance here is that, in many developing countries friends and relatives are regarded as a trusted and dependable source of information about opportunities in the city. The information hypothesis are, of course, important in the process of chain migration.²

¹Gruniz, J., Communication and the Economic Decision Making Process Colombian Peasants, Economic Development and Cultural Change, 1971.

²Flinn, W.L., Rural and Intra-Urban Migration in Colombia, A Case Study, Latin American Urban Research, 1971.

Chain migration may be defined as a movement in which prospective migrants learn of opportunities, are provided with transportation and have initial accommodation and employment arranged by means of primary social arrangements with previous migrants at the destinations. The overwhelming significance of chain migration in India has some important theoretical implications because it makes most migration decision within communities highly dependable on the past migration experience.

5.1 Trends of Migration

Concerning with the increasing trend of migration between different streams the public debates usually focuses on rural-urban migration as the dominant stream of migration. Also increasing trend of migration has empirically widened at higher rate from rural to urban areas, though it has shown a decline in recent years in India. However, it has been universally believed that the rural-urban migration makes a relatively smaller contribution than the natural increase of population to urban growth. No doubt, in the stock of migrants in urban areas the contribution of migrants arrived from rural areas is comparatively much larger than the remaining streams of migration. Keeping into consideration our analysis we find that over three-fourths of migrants in the sample city have reported arrived from rural areas alone. However, the trend of migration is indicated to be declining consistently over the years, but at higher rate from rural as compared to urban migrants, even between 1976-81 period,

the rate of migration from urban streams have remained almost stagnant while it has gone down from 7.27 per cent to 2.91 per cent for those arrived from rural areas. In the stock of migrants in the city, the proportion of them who have arrived from within state is estimated comparatively much larger (78 per cent) than the outside state. And over 65 per cent of the migrants reported to have arrived from rural areas of neighbouring districts of the state as against of only 10 per cent from rural areas outside the state. The proposition related to the trend of migration into sample city reveals that the flows of migration from different streams are consistently narrowing down, excepting the flow from rural areas of outside state has gone up to around double between 1976 to 1981 and post 1981 periods. It is also indicated that the contribution of migration in the growth of city has been largely effected due to higher rate of migration flow taking place till 1960 period. As, of the total migrants arrived in the city during different periods, more than half of them consisting 54 per cent from rural and 61 per cent from urban streams have arrived before 1960. Though during this period the proportion of population came in Kanpur is recorded considerably larger from outside state (69 per cent) as compared to within state (52 per cent), even among the migrants arrived from rural streams form higher proportion from outside state (71 per cent) as compared to within state (51 per cent) during same period. We also found the considerable changes has been occurred in the migration trends of population

from different streams over the period of time. The decreasing trend of migration is noticed more sharper from outside state as compared to within state, in case of both for rural and urban streams. In all, the rate of migration has decline from 69 per cent to 3 per cent from outside state as against of 52 per cent to 3 per cent from within state (Table 5.1). However, in absolute terms, the migration into city from the nearby rural and urban areas of the state is indicated to be constituting at larger volume as compared from outside state.

Table 5.1 : Origin and Period of Migration

Origin of Migration	Period of Migration						All
	Before 1960	1961-65	1966-70	1971-75	1976-80	1981 & onwards	
Within State	404 (51.79)	116 (14.87)	104 (13.33)	72 (9.23)	59 (7.56)	25 (3.21)	780 (100.0)
Rural	334 (51.07)	97 (14.83)	90 (13.76)	62 (9.48)	53 (8.10)	18 (2.75)	654 (100.0)
Urban	70 (55.56)	19 (15.08)	14 (11.11)	10 (7.94)	6 (4.76)	7 (5.56)	126 (100.0)
Outside State	151 (68.64)	27 (12.27)	19 (8.64)	10 (4.55)	6 (2.73)	7 (3.18)	220 (100.0)
Rural	73 (70.87)	12 (11.65)	9 (8.74)	3 (2.91)	2 (1.94)	4 (3.88)	103 (100.0)
Urban	78 (66.67)	15 (12.82)	10 (8.55)	7 (5.98)	4 (3.42)	3 (2.56)	117 (100.0)
All Origins	555 (55.50)	143 (14.30)	123 (12.30)	82 (8.20)	65 (6.50)	32 (3.20)	1000 (100.0)
Rural	407 (53.76)	109 (14.40)	99 (13.08)	65 (8.59)	55 (7.27)	22 (2.91)	757 (100.0)
Urban	148 (60.91)	34 (13.99)	24 (9.88)	17 (7.00)	10 (4.12)	10 (4.12)	243 (100.0)

5.2 Activity at Native Place

Inquiring about the activity status of migrants at their native place before initiating the decision of migration we observed that a majority of them were students (33 per cent) followed by employed in some economic activities (28 per cent) and un-employed (23 per cent) while a lowest proportion (17 per cent) of them were children. Considering the pattern and trend of changes in the proportions of migrants supported by their activity status at native place we observed that among the migrants arrived in the city before 1960, significantly a highest proportion of them were students (36 per cent) followed by children (25 per cent) and unemployed (20 per cent) while only 19 per cent were employed in gainful jobs. However, the relative proportions has changed considerably over the years. As among the migrants arrived during post 1981 periods, those were employed at the place of native form at highest proportion (66 per cent) followed by unemployed (19 per cent) while only 16 per cent were students and children. Further we observed that the proportions of migrants those were employed has been consistently increasing over the years, however, those figures are decreasing for students but, among unemployed the proportion was significantly highest for those arrived during 1966-70 (30 per cent) and lowest for those arrived during post 1981 period. Thus it seems that the distribution of various status and categories of employment opportunities available in different regions and areas are being more accessible to population therefore, the

proportions of migrants those were employed at their native place before initiating migration decision has been consistently increasing while these figures for unemployed are subsequently decreasing over the years (Table 5.2). In other words, an argument could be postulated that significant levels of changes has taken place in the magnitude of migration as the proportion of people moving towards urban settlements in search of fresh job opportunity has been narrowing down while those migrating for getting the opportunity of better status and category of employment in urban areas as compared to jobs available to them at the place of native are increasing at significant levels over the years.

Table 5.2 : Activity Status at Native Place.

Period of Migration	Activity Status					Total
	Child	Students	Working	Unemp- loyed	Others	
Before 1960	140 (25.23)	201 (36.22)	103 (18.56)	111 (20.00)	-	555 (100.0)
1961-65	14 (9.79)	49 (34.27)	42 (29.37)	38 (26.57)	-	143 (100.0)
1966-70	8 (6.50)	34 (27.64)	44 (35.77)	37 (30.08)	-	123 (100.0)
1971-75	2 (2.44)	27 (32.93)	36 (43.90)	17 (20.73)	-	82 (100.0)
1976-80	3 (4.62)	12 (18.46)	33 (50.77)	17 (26.15)	-	65 (100.0)
1981 onwards	2 (6.25)	3 (9.38)	21 (65.52)	6 (18.75)	-	32 (100.0)
All periods	169 (16.90)	326 (32.60)	279 (27.90)	226 (22.60)	-	1000 (100.0)

5.3 Age at Migration

The analysis pertaining to age characteristics of migrants at the time of their migration reveals that significantly a highest proportion of them were in the young age group of 15 to 25 years (53 per cent) followed by below 15 years (31 per cent) and 25 to 45 years (16 per cent) while only 0.80 per cent were above 45 years of age. The age profiles of migrants which arrived in the city at different points of time reveals that the frequency of taking initiatives for migration decision outside from their native places at lower levels of age groups is consistantly narrowing down over the years. Among the migrants which were arrived in the city during before 1960, a majority of them (45 per cent) were in the age of below 15 years followed by 15 to 25 years (49 per cent) while remaining 7 per cent were 25 to 45 years old. But among the post 1981 migrants, over 66 per cent of them were 15 to 35 years old followed by 21 per cent above 35 years and only 3 per cent were below 15 years old. In other words, the proportion of migrants reported to have migrated at the age of below 25 years has gone down from 93 per cent to 41 per cent while the proportion of migrants migrated aiter crossing the age of 25 years has gone up from 7 per cent to over 59 per cent, in case of migrants arrived before 1960 and post 1981 periods respectively. The explanation behind this increasing trend of migration supported with relatively higher age group ranges could be as a result that the proportion of migrants those were

employed in gainful employment at their native places before initiating migration decision has been increasing consistently over the years, in fact, the employed migrants had spent longer duration of their working life on employment which has increased their age at migration.

Table 5.3 : Distribution of Migrants by Their Age at Migration.

Period of Migration	Age Groups (Years)					
	Below 15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45 & above	All Groups
Before 1960	247 (44.50)	270 (48.65)	32 (5.77)	6 (1.08)	-	555 (100.0)
1961-65	31 (21.68)	82 (57.34)	23 (16.08)	7 (4.90)	-	143 (100.0)
1966-70	15 (12.20)	73 (59.35)	28 (22.76)	6 (4.88)	1 (0.81)	123 (100.0)
1971-75	8 (9.76)	55 (67.07)	12 (14.63)	7 (8.54)	-	82 (100.0)
1976-80	3 (4.62)	36 (55.38)	18 (27.69)	5 (7.69)	3 (4.62)	65 (100.0)
1981 and onwards	1 (3.13)	12 (37.50)	9 (28.13)	6 (18.75)	4 (12.50)	32 (100.0)
All Periods	305 (30.50)	528 (52.80)	122 (12.20)	37 (3.70)	8 (0.80)	1000 (100.0)

5.4 Level of Education

The analysis related to educational characteristics of migrants at the time of their leaving respective native places reveals that around 70 per cent of them had atleast some level of educational attainment, of whom a majority of them had elementary level of education (40 per cent) followed by

secondary (19 per cent) graduation (6 per cent) levels while only a small proportion had professional/technical (3 per cent) and post-graduation (2 per cent) levels of educational standard. Considering the educational attainments among the migrants arrived in the city during different points of time we observed that the proportion of illiterates has been consistently decreasing while those with higher levels of educational levels are increasing over the years. The proportions of illiterate migrants has gone down from 39 per cent to 13 per cent while for migrants with graduation levels of education has gone up from 3 per cent to 25 per cent; among those arrived in the city during before 1960 and post 1981 periods respectively. In fact, the proportions of migrants having basic level of educational attainment (below middle school level) and secondary education has gone down from 42 per cent to 34 per cent and 15 per cent to 13 per cent respectively during the respective years. However, in case of migrants having more than graduation level of education, these figures has gone up from 4.50 per cent to over 41 per cent. Thus it indicates that qualitatively greater changes has incurred in the magnitude and the selecting of migrants from different educational groups, as the educational characteristics of migrants has been changing over the years, the proportions of well educated people migrating into the urban settlements has been significantly increasing while those of illiterates are subsequently decreasing (Table 5.4). Even, among the individuals having higher professional/technical

levels of education, which are known to be favourably suited for achieving desired level of economic development, has been increased from around 1 per cent to over 12 per cent, in case of those came in the city before 1960 and post 1981 periods respectively. It has further to be added that if this sequence of well educated individuals migrating into the city remains to continue, it could favourably benefit the pace and level of economic development in the city.

Table 5.4 : Distribution of Migrants by Their Level of Education at Migration.

Level of Education	Period of Migration						All Periods
	Before 1960	1961-66	1966-70	1971-75	1976-80	1981+	
Illiterate	218 (39.28)	39 (27.27)	22 (17.89)	11 (13.41)	13 (20.00)	4 (12.50)	307 (30.70)
Below Primary	114 (20.54)	12 (8.39)	9 (7.32)	8 (9.76)	1 (1.54)	-	144 (14.40)
Primary	71 (12.79)	23 (16.08)	19 (15.45)	17 (20.73)	9 (13.85)	3 (9.38)	142 (14.20)
Middle	47 (8.47)	21 (14.69)	16 (13.01)	10 (12.20)	8 (12.31)	8 (25.00)	110 (11.00)
Secondary	82 (14.77)	33 (23.08)	37 (30.08)	23 (28.05)	14 (21.54)	4 (12.50)	191 (19.10)
Graduation	14 (2.52)	8 (5.59)	11 (8.94)	7 (8.54)	8 (12.31)	8 (25.00)	56 (5.60)
Post-Graduation	6 (1.08)	2 (1.40)	4 (3.25)	4 (4.88)	7 (10.77)	1 (3.13)	24 (2.40)
Professional/Technical	5 (0.90)	5 (3.50)	5 (4.07)	2 (2.44)	5 (7.69)	4 (12.50)	26 (2.60)
All Levels	555 (100.0)	143 (100.0)	123 (100.0)	82 (100.0)	65 (100.0)	32 (100.0)	1000 (100.0)

5.5 Marital Status

The analysis related to marital status of migrants depicts that little more than half of the migrants were unmarried at the time of migration while around 43 per cent were married. The proportions of migrants arriving in the city after getting married are by and large increasing while that of bachelors are subsequently decreasing. In other words, the proportions of persons migrating after getting married are found to be increased from 32.07 per cent to 71.88 per cent while those coming as bachelors have gone down from around 68 per cent to 28 per cent, among those migrated before 1960 and post 1981 periods respectively (Table 5.5). This indicate that during recent past people are mostly taking the migration decision after having increasing responsibilities of family burden upon them.

Table 5.5 : Marital Status at Migration.

Period of Migration	Marital Status		
	Married	Unmarried	Total
Before 1960	178 (32.07)	377 (67.93)	555 (100.0)
1961 - 1965	67 (46.85)	76 (53.15)	143 (100.0)
1966 - 1970	74 (60.16)	49 (39.84)	123 (100.0)
1971 - 1975	41 (50.00)	41 (50.00)	82 (100.0)
1976 - 1980	43 (66.15)	22 (33.85)	65 (100.0)
1981 and onwards	23 (71.88)	9 (28.12)	32 (100.0)
All periods	426 (42.60)	574 (57.40)	1000 (100.0)

5.6 Levels of Income in the Households

It has generally been believed that lower levels of per capita income availability in the households for maintaining their household livings is an important variable among the various motivating factors of migration decision of the individuals. In this direction we proceed to measure the pattern of distribution of income available among the households of migrants before initiating their migration decision. Average annual income per household is thus estimated to be around Rs.3023 and a majority of the households were reported (62 per cent) as having less than average amount of income, though, around one-third were in the income group of Rs.3000 and Rs.10,000 while only 4 per cent had more than Rs.10,000 amount of income available in their households at their native place.

Table 5.6 : Levels of Income in the Family at the time of Leaving Their Native Place.

(at 1980-81 prices)

Period of Migration	Income Groups (Rs.)						All Groups	Average Income
	Below 1500	1500-3000	3000-4500	4500-6000	6000-10000	10000 & above		
Before 1960	105 (37.37)	78 (27.76)	46 (16.37)	24 (8.54)	17 (6.05)	11 (3.91)	281 (100.0)	2728
1961-65	32 (31.07)	37 (35.92)	21 (20.39)	4 (3.88)	8 (7.77)	1 (0.97)	103 (100.0)	2522
1966-70	22 (27.50)	22 (27.50)	14 (17.50)	11 (13.75)	6 (7.50)	5 (6.25)	80 (100.0)	3914
1971-75	15 (30.00)	13 (26.00)	10 (20.00)	5 (10.00)	1 (2.00)	6 (12.00)	50 (100.0)	3872
1976-80	12 (28.57)	11 (26.19)	7 (16.67)	4 (9.52)	7 (16.67)	1 (2.38)	42 (100.0)	3519
1981 and onwards	5 (45.45)	-	4 (36.36)	-	2 (18.18)	-	11 (100.0)	3032
All Periods	191 (33.69)	161 (28.40)	102 (17.99)	48 (8.47)	41 (7.23)	24 (4.23)	567 (100.0)	3023

Among the migrants who arrived in the city during different years we find that the proportion of them reported which had lowest level income (below Rs.3000) in their households has gone down from 65 per cent to 45 per cent while those with highest level of income (above Rs.6000) has gone up from 10 per cent to slightly higher than 18 per cent among those arrived before 1960 and post 1981 periods respectively. Though the average amount of income per household is recorded lowest (Rs.2522) for those arrived between 1961 to 1965 and highest (Rs.3914) for those arrived between 1966 to 1970 while in case of recent (post 1981) migrants the average income per household is estimated to be only Rs.3032 and a majority of them (45 per cent) had below Rs.1500 amount of income available in their households at the time of migration.

5.7 Size of Family

The average size of family at the native place of migrants at their migration was of around 5 members. However, a high proportion of them had (33 per cent) 6 members followed by 4 members (23 per cent) below 2 members (17 per cent) 5 members (14 per cent) while only 12 per cent had three members in their households. Among the migrants who arrived in the city during different years, the proportion of them having family size of less than 3 members has gone down from 21.09 per cent to 18 per cent while these figures has gone up from 33.81 per cent to 54.55 per cent among those came before 1960 and post 1981 periods respectively. Also the average family size of migrants is

reported gone up from 4.35 to 5.36 members among those came in the city in the respective years. This indicate that the recent nature of migration is mainly associated with the increasing trend of population growth in the households. In other words, the increasing trend of population growth in the households is forcing their active population to get migration in search of income contribution for their households at the native place (Table 5.7).

Table 5.7 : Size of Family at the time of Leaving Their Native Place.

Period of Migration	Size of Family (Numbers)						Average size of family
	Below 2	3	4	5	6 and above	All Groups	
Before 1960	47 (16.73)	34 (12.10)	57 (20.28)	48 (17.08)	95 (33.81)	281 (100.0)	4.35
1961-65	17 (16.50)	12 (11.65)	32 (31.07)	10 (9.71)	32 (31.07)	103 (100.0)	4.57
1966-70	11 (13.75)	8 (10.00)	23 (28.75)	9 (11.25)	29 (36.25)	80 (100.0)	5.08
1971-75	10 (20.00)	8 (16.00)	9 (18.00)	10 (20.00)	13 (26.00)	50 (100.0)	4.32
1976-80	12 (28.57)	6 (14.29)	8 (19.05)	4 (9.52)	12 (28.57)	42 (100.0)	4.95
1981 and onwards	1 (9.09)	1 (9.09)	3 (27.27)	-	6 (54.55)	11 (100.0)	5.36
All Periods	98 (17.28)	69 (12.17)	132 (23.28)	81 (14.29)	187 (32.98)	567 (100.0)	4.55

5.8 Purpose of Migration

Incorporating the various purposes of migration we observed that a highest proportion of them arrived in the city (57 per cent) for seeking employment opportunities followed by

those who migrated along with their family members (27 per cent) and other purposes such as political, due to the problem of natural calamities, etc. while only a small proportion (6 per cent) for the availment of educational facilities. However, among the migrants the proportion of those migrating due to the migration of the family and for the availment of educational facilities are at lower order among the recent than among the earlier migrants but those migrating for purposes like political, cultural and due to the incidence of natural calamities is significantly increasing over the years. In fact, those migrating for seeking employment opportunities in the city their proportion also found lowest (34 per cent) among recent migrants (post 1981 periods) while highest for those migrated between 1961 and 1965 (72 per cent). The proportion

Table 5.8 : Purpose of Migration to the City.

Period of Migration	Purpose of Migration				All Migrants
	Accomp-anied parents	Educa-tion	Employ-ment	Others	
Before 1960	217 (39.10)	38 (6.85)	281 (50.63)	19 (3.42)	555 (100.0)
1961-65	24 (16.78)	9 (6.29)	103 (72.03)	7 (4.90)	143 (100.0)
1966-70	14 (11.38)	8 (6.50)	80 (65.04)	21 (17.07)	123 (100.0)
1971-75	10 (12.20)	5 (6.10)	50 (60.98)	17 (20.73)	82 (100.0)
1976-80	2 (3.08)	2 (3.08)	42 (64.62)	19 (29.23)	65 (100.0)
1981 and onwards	6 (18.75)	1 (3.13)	11 (34.38)	14 (43.75)	32 (100.0)
All Periods	273 (27.30)	63 (6.30)	567 (56.70)	97 (9.70)	1000 (100.0)

of migrants who arrived in the city due to the movement of their family members has gone down from 39 per cent to 19 per cent and for those migrated for purposes like educational utilization the figures has also gone down from 7 per cent to 3 per cent, among those migrated before 1960 and post 1981 periods respectively. This indicates that there has been significant levels of progress in the expansion of different levels of educational facilities and also in the availability of employment opportunities at the origins of migrants therefore significant levels of decreasing trends in the migration is reflected for purposes like education and employment (Table 5.8).

5.9 Kinship of Migration

Among the various factors of choosing the destination for migration, the presence of relatives, friends and family members at the intended place of migration are also important determinants for influencing the migration decision of the people. Because, the migrants mostly choose the destinations where they hope to be provided with initial lodging and boarding and information regarding the prevailing situation of employment market, including assistance in finding employment opportunities. The analysis of our sample data depicts that a majority of migrants (78 per cent) reported had came in the city without having any kind of support from anybody while second majority of them came with friends/relatives (14 per cent) followed by equal proportion (4 per cent) each with own

family members and other than family members and friends/relatives of native areas while only a small proportion (1 per cent) had migrated in group. Further, among the migrants reported to have arrived alone in the city, their proportion has gone down from 78 per cent to 45 per cent while the figures for those came with family members or relatives/friends had gone up from 18 per cent to 55 per cent, among those came before 1960 and post 1981 periods respectively (Table 5.9).

Table 5.9 : Kinship of Migration of Those Came for Seeking Employment.

Period of Migration	Kinship of Migration					All
	Alone	Family members	Friends/relatives	Other than friends or family members	In Groups	
Before 1960	219 (77.94)	14 (4.98)	37 (13.17)	10 (3.56)	1 (0.36)	281 (100.0)
1961-65	82 (79.61)	4 (3.88)	12 (11.65)	5 (4.85)	-	103 (100.0)
1966-70	71 (88.75)	-	6 (7.50)	3 (3.75)	-	80 (100.0)
1971-75	35 (70.00)	-	11 (22.00)	2 (4.00)	2 (4.00)	50 (100.0)
1976-80	29 (69.05)	1 (2.38)	10 (23.81)	2 (4.76)	-	42 (100.0)
1981 and onwards	5 (45.45)	1 (9.10)	5 (45.45)	-	-	11 (100.0)
All Periods	441 (77.78)	20 (3.53)	81 (14.29)	22 (3.88)	3 (0.53)	567 (100.0)

Thus the overall analysis depicted that considerable changes have occurred in the trend of migration into the city from different streams. As is evident that the rate of

migration from rural areas has been narrowing down at significant level over the years. However, slight increasing trend is observed in case of migrants arriving from urban areas, particularly since last one decade, though in the stock of migrants in the city the proportion of population arrived from rural areas, particularly from within state is significantly much higher as compared to those arrived from other urban areas and also from outside state. One implication of these trends is that the effect of general development and improvement in socio-economic conditions in the rural areas, the rural-urban migration would be more of a qualitative than of a quantitative character. To some extent the distribution of employment opportunities available between rural-urban would have been more equitable which have changed the pattern of motivations for migration and of the characteristics of the migrants during recent past. Since the proportion of migrants reported to had employed and contributing some amount of incomes in their households at the native place before coming in the city has been consistently increasing over the years. Also the average age at migration is also significantly increasing as a result of their being engaged in employment. Moreover, a larger proportion of migrants have reported arrived in the city after getting married and those belonging to larger family size. Also the proportions of people migrating from larger size of family groups and married persons are consistently increasing over the years, which indicate that people are taking the initiatives of migration decision with the increase of their

family size, particularly as a result of their marriage. Finally, it is observed that the proportion of persons migrating for seeking employment opportunities in the city has narrowed down significantly but those reported migrated for reasons like political, social, cultural and due to the incidence of natural calamities has been raising at significant levels over the years. Also the proportion of migrants arriving in the city for the availment of educational opportunities has also been narrowing down over the years. This further makes our arguments strong that the considerable levels of improvements have incurred in the availability of employment and educational opportunities of different levels in different areas which have reduced the proportion of job seekers and those are coming for education in the city during recent past.

Chapter VI

MAGNITUDE AND IMPLICATIONS OF MIGRATION

Dealing with the motivations behind the decisions of migrants in the preceding chapter the analysis had revealed that the trend of migration related to seeking fresh employment opportunities in the city has been consistently narrowing down but among migrants who were employed at the native place has been significantly increasing over the years. However, in the stock of migrants which were reported to have arrived in the city for seeking employment opportunities were found significantly at highest proportion. Further, in the present chapter we shall attempt to examine the magnitude and reasons of migration, job aspiration, pre-migration ideas and information sources behind the situation of job market, extent of waiting before finding employment opportunities and the pattern and levels of benefits derived by migrants as a result of arriving in the city. These measurements are made in case of only those migrants which arrived in the city for seeking employment opportunities during different periods of time.

6.1 Reasons for Leaving the Native Place

Among the migrants those arrived in the city for seeking employment opportunities a majority of them (65 per cent) have reported that they were forced to migrate as a result of

the incidence of poverty existing among their households at their native place while a second majority of the migrants (29 per cent) have reported inadequate days of employment opportunities were available to them, though only a small proportion of migrants have reported reason of their migration as personal (2.12 per cent) followed by for the availment of various amenities of life in the city (1.94 per cent);

due to the incidence of natural calamities at the native place (1.41 per cent) and they were socially discorded by their society (0.53 per cent). However, among the migrants who left their native place due to the existing levels of poverty, their proportion has gone down from 72 per cent to around 55 per cent, however, the figures for those arrived in the city due to inadequate days of employment available to them have gone up from 22 per cent to 36 per cent among those migrated before 1960 and post 1981 periods respectively. The proportion of those who migrated for the availment of various better levels of amenities of life in the city has also gone up from 0.36 per cent to 9.09 per cent over the years. This suggests that the level of poverty at various origins of migrants has reduced at substantial levels, though the problems of under-employment are still existing.

6.2 Job Assurance

Keeping into consideration the extent to which the migrants were provided assurance for jobs in the city before initiating their migration decision from the native place

Table 6.1 : Reasons for Leaving Native Place.

Period of Migration	Reasons for Leaving Native Place						
	Poverty	Employment with better levels	Amenities of life	Social discrimination	Natural calamities	Others	All
Before 1960	202 (72.14)	62 (22.14)	1 (0.36)	3 (1.07)	6 (2.14)	6 (2.14)	280 (100.0)
1961-65	66 (64.08)	34 (33.01)	-	-	-	3 (2.91)	103 (100.0)
1966-70	39 (48.75)	34 (42.50)	5 (6.25)	-	-	2 (2.50)	80 (100.0)
1971-75	29 (58.00)	17 (34.00)	2 (4.00)	-	2 (4.00)	-	50 (100.0)
1976-80	25 (59.52)	15 (35.71)	2 (4.76)	-	-	1 (2.38)	42 (100.0)
1981 and onwards	6 (54.55)	4 (36.36)	1 (9.09)	-	-	-	11 (100.0)
All periods	367 (64.73)	166 (29.28)	11 (1.94)	3 (0.53)	8 (1.41)	12 (2.12)	567 (100.0)

the analysis reveals that a majority of the people (57.32 per cent) have decided to migrate into the city with the understanding that jobs will be easily available, however, the second majority of migrants were assured (16.05 per cent) by their friends/relatives that they will provide help in finding the jobs for them and the jobs for 16.05 per cent and 4.76 per cent migrants were either assured or fixed before their arrival in the city. Further we observed that among the migrants which had feelings that the employment opportunities in the city are easily available, their proportion has gone down from 63 per cent to 55 per cent among those arrived

Table 6.2 : Pattern of Job Assurance in the City.

Period of Migration	Job Assurance				
	Job fixed	Job assured	Help assured to get job	General hope in getting job	All
Before 1960	8 (2.85)	38 (13.52)	59 (21.00)	176 (62.63)	281 (100.00)
1961-65	9 (8.74)	15 (14.56)	28 (27.18)	51 (49.51)	103 (100.00)
1966-70	3 (3.75)	17 (21.25)	15 (18.75)	45 (56.25)	80 (100.00)
1971-75	2 (4.00)	7 (14.00)	9 (18.00)	32 (64.00)	50 (100.00)
1976-80	4 (9.52)	12 (28.57)	11 (26.19)	15 (35.71)	42 (100.00)
1981 and onwards	1 (9.09)	2 (18.18)	2 (18.18)	6 (54.55)	11 (100.00)
All periods	27 (4.76)	91 (16.05)	124 (21.87)	325 (57.32)	567 (100.00)

before 1960 and 1981 periods respectively, but these figures were highest in case of those arrived during 1971 to 1975 periods (64 per cent). Among the migrants who either had jobs fixed or they were assured by someone to provide job for them, their proportion has gone up from 16 per cent to 27 per cent while those were assured and committed by their friends/relatives regarding to assist them for searching the jobs in the city their proportion has gone down from 21 per cent to 18 per cent, among those migrated before 1960 and post 1981 periods respectively (Table 6.2). This clearly indicates that rural people no longer take urban employment for granted and so their decisions to migrate are not finalised.

until and unless they are either fully assured of a job in the near future or the jobs are already fixed for them before their arrival.

6.3 Pattern of Job Aspiration

The general understanding is that the pattern of aspiration for different levels and categories of jobs among labourforce is determined by their levels of educational attainments and productive skills which they have acquired. With these assumptions we propose to expect that considerable changes might have been accrued in the proportion of migrants which had expected different kinds and categories of job and those have migrated during different periods of time. This is particularly the fact that significant levels of changes has been noticed in the educational characteristics of migrants those have migrated during different periods of time. We found earlier that the proportions of well educated migrants are consistently increasing while those with basic level or even no education are substantially decreasing over the years.

Considering our analysis we find that a significantly high proportion of migrants had aspired jobs in factory establishment (47 per cent) followed by government establishments (22 per cent), informal sector economy (18 per cent), trading activities (8 per cent) and equal proportion each as white collar occupations and any kind of jobs as per their educational levels and skills (2 per cent), in the city at the time

Table 6.3 : Kind of Job Aspiration in the City Before Migration.

Period of Migration	Categories of Jobs							
	White-collar job.	Any Govt. job.	Job in fact-ory	Job in trad-ing & busin-ess	Infor-mal activ-ities paid job	Infor-mal self-emplo-yed job	Any kind of job	All cate-gories
Before 1960	5 (1.78)	47 (16.73)	152 (54.09)	22 (7.83)	2 (0.71)	48 (17.08)	5 (1.78)	281 (100.0)
1961-65	3 (2.91)	27 (26.21)	47 (45.63)	8 (7.77)	-	18 (17.48)	-	103 (100.0)
1966-70	1 (1.25)	24 (30.00)	30 (37.50)	10 (12.50)	-	11 (13.75)	4 (5.00)	80 (100.0)
1971-75	4 (8.00)	11 (22.00)	14 (28.00)	2 (4.00)	-	17 (34.00)	2 (4.00)	50 (100.0)
1976-80	-	12 (28.57)	22 (52.38)	2 (4.76)	-	5 (11.90)	1 (2.38)	42 (100.0)
1981 and onwards	1 (9.09)	1 (9.09)	4 (36.36)	1 (9.09)	-	3 (27.27)	1 (9.09)	11 (100.0)
All periods	14 (2.47)	122 (21.52)	269 (47.44)	45 (7.94)	2 (0.35)	102 (17.99)	13 (2.29)	567 (100.0)

of leaving their native place. However, among the migrants who expected white-collar job in government establishments and work in informal sector activities, their proportions has gone up from 2 per cent to 9 per cent and 17 per cent to 27 per cent respectively over the years. Also those came in the city to engage in trading/business activity and those had desired for any kind of job according to their eligibility, their proportion has gone up from 8 per cent to 9 per cent and 2 per cent to 9 per cent respectively over the years.

Though, among the migrants which had aspired job in the factory establishment and any kind of government jobs their proportion has gone down from 54 per cent to 36 per cent and 17 per cent to 9 per cent respectively over the years. This suggests that the probabilities of finding employment opportunities in the factory sector has reduced at substantial levels in Kanpur city and people are generally migrating for finding white-collar jobs in government departments and to work in the informal sector. It has also to be noted that among the recent migrants (post 1981) significantly a higher proportion of them (36 per cent) arrived in the city with the intention to find out employment opportunities in factory sectors followed by in informal sector economies (27 per cent) and about equal proportion each (9 per cent) in remaining categories of establishments and occupations (Table 6.3).

6.4 Awareness About the Prevailing Job Market Situation

The analysis pertaining to the knowledge and awareness among migrants in connection to the prevailing situation of job market in the city before their initiating migration decision we observed that significantly a highest proportion (34 per cent) of them were aware that atleast some level of employment opportunity could be available followed by 20 per cent had the feelings that initially they could find low earning occupations but after some period of stay in city they would find better paid occupations and about equal

proportion (17 per cent) of them had thought that they will find employment opportunity as per their liking and they can do any kind of work if paid job is not available while a lowest proportion of migrants (12 per cent) had the feelings that they will certainly find job after devoting some period of time in searching the required category of job in the city. Further we observed, among the migrants arrived in the city before 1960, significantly a highest proportion of them were aware that they can get at least some level of employment opportunity (42 per cent) followed by jobs as per their liking (19 per cent) and lowest proportion of them came with the intention that they can do at least some work (12 per cent) if the paid job is not available, but among the recent migrants (post 1981 years) a majority of them arrived keeping into consideration that they can get the opportunities for doing any kind of work (on account work) if the paid job is not available to them (45 per cent) followed by those came by way of intention that at initial period of joining into labour market they would be benefitted by employment with lower amount of earnings but after staying for some period of time they can find better earning employment opportunities (27 per cent) in the city. Thus the overall assessment related to the awareness of migrants regarding the probabilities of finding different categories of jobs in the city reveals that there has been highest levels of increase in the proportion of migrants those came in the city to work in informal sector economy if paid job

Table 6.4 : Assessment Regarding the Situation of Jobs Prevailing in the City Before Migration.

Period of Migration	Job Situation Categories					
	Availability of job as per liking	Atleast some job is available	Job is available after some period of waiting	Initially low paid job is available	Can do some work in absence of job available	All migrants
Before 1960	52 (18.51)	117 (41.64)	30 (10.68)	47 (16.73)	35 (12.46)	281 (100.0)
1961-65	17 (16.50)	25 (24.27)	16 (15.53)	24 (23.30)	21 (20.39)	103 (100.0)
1966-70	12 (15.00)	24 (30.00)	11 (13.75)	21 (26.25)	12 (15.00)	80 (100.0)
1971-75	4 (8.00)	14 (28.00)	6 (12.00)	10 (20.00)	16 (32.00)	50 (100.0)
1976-80	11 (26.19)	12 (28.57)	4 (9.52)	11 (26.19)	4 (9.52)	42 (100.0)
1981 and onwards	1 (9.09)	1 (9.09)	1 (9.09)	3 (27.27)	5 (45.45)	11 (100.0)
All periods	97 (17.11)	193 (34.04)	68 (11.99)	116 (20.46)	93 (16.40)	567 (100.0)

is not available to them and those had the feelings of finding low paid employment at initial stage of entry into labour market and finally they would be provided higher earnings but the proportions of migrants has been considerably at lower order among those who were aware that jobs are available as per their liking and atleast some employment could be available to them either initially or after some period of waiting in the city, over the years.

6.5 Sources of Information About the Situation of Job Availability

It is generally believed that the return migrants from urban settlements are the main source of information to the people (which are willing to leave their native places) regarding the situation of job market prevailing in different urban centres. However, to some extent, the residents living in close proximity of urban settlements have an additional advantages regarding getting these informations as a result of their frequent visits and greater relationships to the urban areas.

Keeping into consideration to our analysis we find that significantly a highest proportion of the migrants were provided the information of job market situation prevailing in Kanpur city through the return migrants (43 per cent) followed by (36 per cent) through their own guess and (19 per cent) through migrants which had visited to their native places on leave for shorter duration while only a small proportion of them (2 per cent) were provided information through medias like radio, television and newspaper. Further, we observed that the proportion of migrants reported to have acquired informations about the availability pattern of jobs from return migrants and migrants who visited their respective origins on leave together accounted narrowed down from 70.11 per cent to 36.36 per cent and those arrived in the city without having any prior information from anybody are registered gone down from 30 per cent to 18 per cent, among

Table 6.5 : Sources of Information Regarding the Situation of Jobs in the City.

Period of Migration	Sources of Information for Jobs				
	Own Guess	Migrant on leave	Returned migrant	Others	All Migrants
Before 1960	84 (29.89)	51 (18.15)	146 (51.96)	-	281 (100.0)
1961-65	43 (41.75)	25 (24.27)	35 (33.98)	-	103 (100.0)
1966-70	34 (42.50)	15 (18.75)	31 (38.75)	-	80 (100.0)
1971-75	27 (54.00)	5 (10.00)	18 (36.00)	-	50 (100.0)
1976-80	14 (33.33)	9 (21.43)	10 (23.81)	9 (21.43)	42 (100.0)
1981 and onwards	2 (18.18)	1 (9.09)	3 (27.27)	5 (45.45)	11 (100.0)
All Periods	204 (35.98)	106 (18.69)	243 (42.86)	14 (2.47)	567 (100.0)

those migrated before 1960 and post 1981 periods respectively. Though the medias of information, like radio, television and newspapers are observed reaching to migrants for last one decade only. However, among the recent migrants significantly a highest proportion of them have reported received the information regarding prevailing job market situation in the city through radio, television and newspapers (45 per cent) followed by through returned migrants after their retirement from jobs or those visited to respective native places on short leave (36 per cent) while a lowest proportion of them (18 per cent) were not provided any information from any

sources about the situation of job market but they presumed by their own guess that the probabilities of finding employment opportunities in the city would be comparatively better off than at the native places. Thus it appears that return migrant has been an important source for providing information to the people at various origins for last several periods of time, regarding the prevailing situation of job market in the city. Though during recent past medias like television, radio and newspapers are observed to be performing a better role in informing the people at different regions regarding this aspects, in fact among the migrants arrived in the city before 1975 no one was found informed from these medias.

6.6 Period of Waiting for Employment

In our analysis the concept of waiting period relates to the duration of time spent by migrants in search of employment opportunities after their arrival in the city. In other words, this duration of time could be indicated as unemployment period of the migrants.

Considering the analysis we observed that employment opportunities were easily available to migrants those arrived at different periods of time. As the average period of time spent by migrants in search of employment opportunities in the city account for only 2.23 months and this figure ranges lowest from 1.45 months to highest at 2.58 months in response to migrants arrived in the city during post 1981 periods and

Table 6.6 : Waiting Period Before Finding Employment in the City.

(Months)

Period of Migration	Period of Waiting						Average Period
	Below 2	2-6	6-12	12-18	18 & above	All Groups	
Before 1960	182 (64.77)	66 (23.49)	11 (3.91)	15 (5.34)	7 (2.49)	281 (100.0)	2.07
1961-65	67 (65.05)	20 (19.42)	7 (6.80)	5 (4.85)	4 (3.88)	103 (100.0)	2.58
1966-70	52 (65.00)	14 (17.50)	7 (8.75)	6 (7.50)	1 (1.25)	80 (100.0)	2.40
1971-75	36 (72.00)	7 (14.00)	3 (6.00)	2 (4.00)	2 (4.00)	50 (100.0)	2.54
1976-80	29 (69.05)	10 (23.81)	-	1 (2.38)	2 (4.76)	42 (100.0)	2.00
1981 and onwards	9 (81.82)	-	2 (18.18)	-	-	11 (100.0)	1.45
All periods	375 (66.14)	117 (29.63)	30 (5.29)	29 (5.11)	16 (2.81)	567 (100.0)	2.23

between 1961 and 1965 respectively. Further the analysis reveals that over three-fourths of the migrants who looked for employment could find it within two months of their arrival in the city. However, around 26 per cent and 8 per cent of them have devoted about 2 to 14 months and more than a year in search of employment. However, among the migrants who have found employment within 6 months of their arrival in the city account significantly highest among those arrived during 1976-80 periods (93 per cent) and lowest among those arrived between the period 1966 and 1970 (83 per cent). Though among the groups of migrants devoted more than one year in search of employment are observed at highest propor-

tion and about equal proportion in case of those arrived before 1975 (8 per cent each) followed by those arrived during 1976 to 1980 (7 per cent) but no migrant among those migrated during post 1981 period is found to have devoted more than one year for finding employment opportunity in the city (Table 6.6).

6.7 Management of Livings During Waiting Period

Considering into account the types of arrangements of livings made by migrants for their waiting periods before finding employment opportunity in the city the analysis reveals that a majority of the migrants (59 per cent) were supported by their family members followed by friends/relatives (25 per cent) and pre-migrated people from their origins. While only a small proportion of them have reported (3 per cent) maintained their living through self-supports. The average amount of monthly expenditure incurred by those who were self-supported is estimated to be around Rs.79.47. Further we observed that the proportion migrants reported to have supported their livings by their family members has gone down from 60 per cent to 36 per cent while in the case of those who were supported by their friends/relatives the proportion has gone up from 27 per cent to 36 per cent among those arrived in the city before 1960 and post 1981 periods respectively. Also the cost of living of those migrants supported by the pre-migrated people of their native places, their proportions are by and large increasing at significant levels over the years (Table 6.7).

Table 6.7 : Sources of Management for Living During Waiting Periods.

Period of Migration	Sources of Management for Livings					Total migrants
	Family members	Friends/relatives	Others*	Self-support on monthly payment	If self support amount of expenditure	
Before 1960	169 (60.14)	75 (26.69)	29 (10.32)	8 (2.84)	85.00	281 (100.0)
1961-65	61 (59.22)	20 (19.42)	18 (17.48)	4 (3.88)	68.00	103 (100.0)
1966-70	48 (60.00)	24 (30.00)	6 (7.50)	2 (2.50)	70.00	80 (100.0)
1971-75	36 (72.00)	4 (8.00)	8 (16.00)	2 (4.00)	101.00	50 (100.0)
1976-80	18 (42.86)	15 (35.71)	6 (14.29)	3 (7.14)	72.00	42 (100.0)
1981 and onwards	4 (36.36)	4 (36.36)	3 (27.28)	-	-	11 (100.0)
All periods	336 (59.26)	142 (25.04)	70 (12.35)	19 (3.35)	79.47	567 (100.0)

*Pre-migrated from native areas.

6.8 Benefits of Migration

Further a micro level analysis is carried out to measure the pace and extent to which the migrants have acquired the benefits in relation to improvements in their socio-economic conditions such as in the education, health conditions, availability of various other social amenities of life including increase in income levels and living conditions in the city as a result of taking initiative for migration decision from

their origin. Since it has universally been recognised that the major factors which are associated with the migration decision of individuals are; need for employment, desire for prestigious and better remunerative jobs, desire for obtaining good education, need to provide best possible education to children and to improve their career prospects, desire to expose the children to modern environment and to avail better civic amenities and so on. Besides this people

Table 6.8 : Benefits of Migration to the City.

Period of Migration	Type of Benefits							
	Income	Living condition (housing)	Educational child-rearing	Career prospects of children	Social status	Community life	Health Medical	All Migration grants
Before 1960	281 (100.0)	254 (90.39)	242 (86.12)	242 (86.12)	213 (75.80)	212 (75.44)	212 (75.44)	281 (100.0)
1961-65	103 (100.0)	93 (90.29)	92 (89.32)	90 (87.38)	86 (83.50)	85 (82.52)	86 (83.50)	103 (100.0)
1966-70	78 (97.50)	70 (87.50)	71 (88.75)	72 (90.00)	64 (80.00)	66 (82.50)	69 (86.25)	80 (100.0)
1971-75	46 (92.00)	44 (88.00)	43 (86.00)	43 (86.00)	37 (74.00)	38 (76.00)	41 (82.00)	50 (100.0)
1976-80	40 (95.24)	32 (76.19)	39 (92.86)	28 (66.68)	24 (57.14)	26 (61.90)	26 (61.90)	42 (100.0)
1981 and onwards	8 (72.73)	6 (54.55)	5 (45.45)	5 (45.45)	6 (54.55)	6 (54.55)	8 (72.73)	11 (100.0)
All periods	556 (98.06)	489 (86.24)	492 (86.77)	480 (84.66)	430 (75.84)	433 (76.37)	422 (77.95)	567 (100.0)

also decide in favour of migration from different geographical areas in order to improve their socio-economic conditions. Thus people mostly migrate from the areas of lesser opportu-

nities to the areas having greater levels of opportunities. However, it has been viewed that in totality all migrants do not acquire similar levels of economic benefits even at the initial stages of entry into labour market some migrants receive significantly lower levels of benefits as compared to what they were getting at their native place. Though these benefits start increasing subsequently with the increase of their duration of stay at the destination.

Keeping into consideration our analysis we find that the highest proportion (98 per cent) of migrants have reported that they have found the advantage of migration in terms of increasing their levels of income followed by an equal proportion (87 per cent) who have felt that their living conditions and the educational development among their children has improved, 85 felt regarding the better prospects of children while around equal proportion (76 per cent) of them have indicated that migration has benefitted them in terms of improvement in their social status in the society and the availability of better levels of medical facilities while the lowest proportion of the migrants (76 per cent) have found improvements in their community life as a result of leaving native place.

Further taking into consideration the implications and magnitude of migration in the changing pattern of income levels of migrants of those who arrived in the city during different points of time we observed that the proportion of migrants reported to have been getting the opportunity of relatively

higher amount of income at the place of destination as compared to their native place are by and large positively associated with their duration of stay in the city. Since among the migrants reported to have been living in Kanpur from the year 1965, all of them are noticed getting higher amount of income in the city as compared to what they were getting at their native place. But the proportions of those who have not acquired any benefit in income in the city as a result of migration has increased from 2.50 per cent to 27.27 per cent in case of those migrated between 1966-70 and post 1981 periods respectively.

Among the migrants reported to have improved their living conditions are also significantly highest among those arrived in the city before 1965 and lowest for those arrived during post 1981 period (54.55 per cent). This further indicates that the pattern of improvement in the living conditions of migrants is quite positively associated with their duration of stay in the city. In fact, improvements in the living conditions could partly be a result of significant increase in their income levels due to migration, because the living conditions of the individuals has generally been observed to be govern by the amount of income available with them. Dealing with the responses of migrants reported to have received advantages by way of better educational facilities for their children available in the city as compared to their native place the advantage has been most among those who migrated between 1976 to 1980 (93 per cent) followed by

during 1961 to 1970 (89 per cent) while lowest in case of those migrated during post 1981 periods (45 per cent). In terms of the proportions of migrants receiving benefit in relation to the career prospects of their children, it is found to be lowest among those arrived in the city during post 1981 and highest for those who arrived between 1966 to 1970 (90 per cent). In fact a sizeable proportion of migrants are observed to have lost their social and community life which they were having at their native place. This is particularly the fact that migrants generally arrive in the city from different places and communities and each group of migrants faces the serious problem in mixing up and adjustment with other group of migrants in the urban settlements. The proportions of disadvantaged migrants in respect to social life are indicated to be ranging lowest from 17 per cent to highest at 45 per cent among those migrated between 1961 and 1970 and during post 1981 periods respectively. Lastly, inquiring about the levels of benefits derived by migrant in relation to the utilisation of medical facilities as a result of migration we found that the proportion of migrants benefitted on this regard are ranging lowest from 62 per cent to highest at 86 per cent among those migrated between 1976-80 and 1966-70 periods respectively.

Thus it appears that a sizeable proportion of the migrants have benefitted from migration in respect to improvement in their socio-economic conditions, availment of various amenities of life and career prospects of their children,

though at the initial stages of migration into the city they could not avail or get similar levels of advantages in different aspects particularly in relation to income and living conditions, which could be as a result of differences in the socio-economic and cultural and the characteristics of origins of migrants, but the levels of incomes and living conditions of migrants are seen significantly increasing with the increase of their duration of stay in the city.

Thus, finally, we conclude that majority of the migrants have reported to have moved outside their native place due to lack of employment and income opportunities available and the incidence of poverty. But the proportions of migrants who have reported poverty as a reason of their migration are consistently decreasing over the years. Though the proportion of migrants migrated due to lack of employment and earning opportunities at the place of origin has increased to some extent in case of those migrating during recent past. However, the highest proportion of migrants have reported that the jobs were either fixed or assured for them in the city before their migration. Therefore the average period of waiting before finding employment opportunities of migrants has been reduced substantially during recent past.

It has further been observed that a significantly larger proportion of migrants had the feelings, before initiating migration decision, that they can find atleast some type of employment opportunity in the city. However, the proportions

of those who migrated to work in informal sector are consistently increasing but those who had accepted employment in factory establishments are consequently decreasing over the years. Though, in totally in the stock of migrants those came to work in factory establishment are registered significantly much larger than in remaining establishments. The return migrants from urban settlements are found playing an important role in providing information to people at their native place regarding the employment opportunities available at the different destinations, though, during recent past the medias like T.V., radio and newspapers have also been quite useful in providing information on this aspect to different areas. Finally we observed that a high proportion of migrants have received the advantage of migration in respect to finding better level of employment and income opportunities; improvements in their socio-economic conditions and living standards, career prospects of their children by way of availing better levels of education and various civic amenities.

Chapter VII

LINKAGES OF MIGRANTS WITH THEIR NATIVES

It was discussed in the preceding chapter that the return migrants has been playing an increasingly important role in providing the information regarding the situation of prevailing job market in the city to the people living at their native place. With this fact in the background it is expected that a significant proportion of migrants remain in close contacts with their family members and other people living in their native place. However, the availability of property, presence of dependent family members/relatives and greater attachments with native place of migrants could be regarded as the important source of maintaining the contacts and links, between migrants and their respective native places. These links may be in the form of making visits and sending remittances to their dependent family members. It is also expected that many of these in-migrants will return back to their respective native places, either before retirement or after retirement from the employment, for their permanent settlement. However, significant levels of changes might have occurred in the proportion of migrants reported to have been making visits and sending remittances to their natives over the years and those planning to return back their native place for permanent settlement. It is particularly the fact that a significant proportion of migrants start

shifting their dependent family members from the native place to the place of destination as soon as they find themselves capable of supporting their dependents, though the nature of these shifts could be either for short duration or permanent settlements at the destination.

In view of such socio-economic aspects of the migration phenomenon the present chapter attempts to examine the extent to which the migrants are maintaining their links with their native place. Besides, an examination has also been carried out to take into account the socio-economic characteristics of the family members of migrants, the contribution of remittances sent by migrants, in the total incomes of households at the native, and the planning of migrants regarding their returning back to native place and its reasons.

7.1 Size of Family

Inquiring about the pattern of dependency upon migrants we find that a high (70 per cent) proportion of them have reported to have dependent family members at their native place, however, among the migrants reported to have no dependents living at their native place has gone down from 37 per cent to around 9 per cent among those arrived before 1960 and post 1981 periods respectively. But the average size of household is reported to be highest for those migrated before 1960 (6.81 members) and lowest for those migrated during post 1981 period (3.48 members). Though the highest proportion of migrants have (30 per cent) reported

Table 7.1 : Size of Family Living at the Native Place of Migrants

Period of Migration	Number of Migrants by Size of Family					Migrants with any depend-ent at native	Av. size of fam-ily	Total migr-ants
	Below 2	2 - 3	3 - 5	6 and above	Total			
Before 1960	12 (6.82)	32 (18.18)	44 (25.00)	88 (50.00)	176(62.63) (100.00)	105 (37.37)	16.81	281 (100.0)
1961-65	7 (9.46)	26 (35.14)	32 (43.24)	9 (12.16)	74(71.84) (100.00)	29 (28.16)	4.20	103 (100.0)
1966-70	12 (19.05)	28 (44.44)	16 (25.40)	7 (11.11)	63(78.75) (100.00)	17 (21.25)	3.80	80 (100.0)
1971-75	10 (27.78)	18 (50.00)	6 (16.67)	2 (5.56)	36(72.00) (100.00)	14 (14.29)	3.92	50 (100.0)
1976-80	8 (22.22)	12 (33.33)	12 (33.33)	4 (11.11)	36(85.71) (100.00)	6 (14.29)	3.72	42 (100.0)
1981 and onwards	3 (30.00)	3 (30.00)	2 (20.00)	2 (20.00)	10(90.90) (100.0)	1 (9.09)	3.48	11 (100.0)
All periods	52 (13.16)	119 (30.13)	112 (28.35)	112 (28.35)	395(69.66) (100.00)	172 (30.34)	5.21	567 (100.0)

to have 2 to 3 dependents followed by equal proportion (28.35 per cent), 3 to 5 dependents and above 6 dependents while a lowest (13 per cent) proportion have reported less than 2 dependent family members still living at their native place. The proportion of migrants having more than 6 dependents at their native place are consistently decreasing while those with less than 2 dependents are significantly increasing over the years (Table 7.1).

7.2 Economic Conditions of the Households

The per capita income available with the households of migrants is estimated to be around Rs.941. This ranges from Rs.615 to Rs.1952 in case of migrants who arrived in the city before 1960 and post 1981 periods respectively. Further, assessment related to the contribution of income from different sources in the gross incomes of households reveals that agriculture is most important source of income which alone is contributing over 40 per cent of the total income in the households. Among the remaining sources, the income earned as wages and salaries is registered to be second most (31 per cent) source followed by income earned as remittances from migrants (21 per cent) and income from household enterprises (7 per cent) while only 1 per cent of income is found contributed through other sources, including interest and rent charges. Further, it is estimated that in the income of households the contribution of income earned from agricultural activities has gone down from 40.98 per cent to 32.21 per cent while it has gone up from 31.24 per cent to 36.80 per cent in case of income earned as wages and salaries, for those migrated before 1960 and post 1981 periods respectively. Though the amount of income earned from both agricultural activities as well as from paid jobs as wages and salaries has been increasing at substantial levels, but more sharply and relatively at higher order from latter as compared to former sources over the years. In other words it can be pointed out that there has been around 27 per cent increase in income available from

agricultural activities as against of 91 per cent increase from income earned as wages and salaries in the households of those who migrated before 1960 and post 1981 periods respectively. This indicates that employment and income opportunities available in different geographical areas has been widening at substantial levels over the years in fact, these opportunities are available both in agricultural as well as non-agricultural activities.

Table 7.2 : Per Household Income from Different Sources at Native Place of Migrants.

(per annum in Rs.)

Period of Migration	Per Household Income by Sources							PCI
	Culti- vation	House- hold enter- prises	Wages & salar- ies	Prope- rty rent/ inter- est	Remit- tances	Others	All sources	
before 60	1720 (40.98)	215 (5.12)	1311 (31.24)	15 (0.36)	922 (21.97)	14 (0.33)	4197 (100.00)	616.39
61-65	1263 (26.42)	559 (11.69)	1648 (34.47)	65 (1.36)	1246 (26.06)	-	4781 (100.00)	1138.86
66-70	2545 (44.21)	411 (8.88)	1564 (27.17)	-	1137 (19.75)	-	5757 (100.00)	1514.72
71-75	3189 (50.63)	661 (10.49)	1346 (21.37)	-	1003 (15.92)	100 (1.59)	6299 (100.00)	1606.78
76-80	2440 (47.20)	-	1851 (35.79)	-	878 (16.99)	-	5169 (100.00)	1389.25
81 and wards	2188 (32.21)	-	2500 (36.80)	415 (6.11)	1590 (23.41)	100 (1.47)	6793 (100.00)	1951.86
all periods	1977 (40.33)	343 (6.99)	1497 (20.54)	30 (0.61)	1037 (11.15)	18 (0.37)	4902 (100.00)	940.88

It has further been noticed that the contribution of income in the households at native places, available as remittances from migrants from the place of destination is also increasing at significant levels over the years. As its contribution has gone up from 21.97 per cent to 23.41 per cent in case of those migrated before 1960 and 1981 periods respectively. In other words, there has been 72 per cent increase in the amount of income provided by migrants as remittances to their households at respective native, over the years (Table 7.2).

7.3 Frequency of Visits to Native Place

Among the migrants reported to have dependent family members living at their native place around 87 per cent of them have visited their native place during the previous year (1985). The average numbers of visits per migrants are estimated to be around two during same period, consisting of highest for those migrated between 1966 and 1970 (2.74 visits) and lowest in the case for those migrated between 1961 and 1965 (1.87 visits). However, the proportion of migrants visited their dependents are found ranging from 80 per cent to 98 per cent in case of those migrated between 1966-70 and post 1981 periods respectively. But significantly a highest proportion of migrants reported to have visited once (46 per cent) followed by two times (27 per cent) and three to four times (18 per cent) while only 9 per cent have visited their native place more than five times. However, among the

Table 7.3 : Frequencies of Visits to the Native Place.

Period of Migration	Number of visits during last year					No. of migrants above visited	No. of migrants to have dependent native	Av. No. of visits
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five			
Before 1960	70 (46.36)	38 (25.17)	23 (15.23)	7 (4.64)	13 (8.61)	151(85.80) (100.00)	176(100.0)	2.30
1961-65	32 (53.33)	16 (26.67)	7 (11.67)	2 (3.33)	3 (5.00)	60(81.08) (100.00)	74(100.0)	1.87
1966-70	24 (38.71)	16 (25.81)	12 (19.35)	-	10 (16.13)	62(98.41) (100.00)	63(100.0)	2.74
1971-75	18 (51.43)	12 (34.29)	3 (8.57)	1 (2.86)	1 (2.86)	35(97.22) (100.00)	36(100.0)	1.88
1976-80	8 (29.63)	9 (33.33)	5 (18.52)	3 (11.11)	2 (7.41)	27(75.00) (100.00)	36(100.0)	2.33
1981 and onwards	5 (62.50)	1 (12.50)	1 (12.50)	-	1 (12.50)	8(80.00) (100.00)	10(100.0)	2.25
All periods	157 (45.77)	92 (26.82)	51 (14.87)	13 (3.79)	30 (8.75)	343(86.84) (100.00)	395(100.0)	2.26

migrants those had made one visit to their native place has increased from 46 per cent to 63 per cent but those had made two visits these figures has gone down from 25 per cent to 13 per cent, among those migrated before 1960 and post 1981 periods respectively. Also among those had made three visits, their proportions has reduced for 15 per cent to 13 per cent over the years though the proportions of migrants remained almost constant (13 per cent) in case of those made more than four visits to their native places, over respective years (Table 7.3).

7.4 Purpose of visits

Coming to the purpose of visiting native place as reported by migrants it was observed that the highest proportion of visits were made for meeting their dependent family members (86 per cent) followed by for attending social ceremonies/ functions organised by their households (8 per cent) while only 6 per cent visits were made to participate in work related to agricultural activities and household enterprises followed by less than one per cent for bringing agricultural produce from the native place. The frequency of visits made for attending social ceremonies and family functions are found to have increased from 5 per cent to over 11 per cent while the visits made for meeting dependent family members has gone down from 87 per cent to 83 per cent in case of those visited

Table 7.4 : Purpose of Visits to the Native Place.

Period of migration	Purpose of Visit				
	To help in agricultural work	Bringing agricultural produce to the city	Meeting dependents	Attending ceremonies	All purpose
Before 1960	26 (7.47)	1 (0.29)	304 (87.36)	17 (4.89)	348 (100.00)
1961-65	5 (4.46)	-	94 (83.93)	13 (11.61)	112 (100.00)
1966-70	13 (7.65)	-	145 (85.29)	12 (7.06)	170 (100.00)
1971-75	4 (6.25)	-	56 (87.50)	4 (6.25)	64 (100.00)
1976-80	-	-	49 (77.78)	14 (22.22)	63 (100.00)
1981 and onwards	1 (5.56)	-	15 (83.33)	2 (11.11)	18 (100.00)
All periods	49 (6.32)	1 (0.13)	663 (85.55)	62 (8.00)	775 (100.00)

before 1960 and during post 1981 periods respectively. It has also been noticed that frequency of visits made for bringing agricultural produce from native place has narrowed down from 7.47 per cent to 5.56 per cent over the years. This indicates that although the presence of dependent family members at the place of native is the important source of maintaining the links between migrants and their native places but the proportions of migrants visiting for attaining social ceremonies and family functions are increasing while those visiting simply for meeting their dependent family members are narrowing down over the years (Table 7.4).

7.5 Duration of Visits

Further, the analysis reveals that the average duration of visit of migrants to their native place is estimated to be for 14 days. It ranges from 12 days to 19 days in case of those have migrated between 1976-80 and post 1981 periods respectively. However, the highest proportion of migrants have visited their native place for 10 to 15 days (33 per cent) followed by for less than 10 days (27 per cent), 15 to 20 days 24 per cent while only 12 per cent and 5 per cent of them have visited for more than 25 days and 20 to 25 days respectively. But among the migrants reported to have visited their native place for over 20 days their proportions are estimated to have increased from 18 per cent to around 51 per cent while among those visited for less than 15 days have reduced from 57 per cent to 38 per cent among those arrived in the city before 1960

and during post 1981 periods respectively. Also the proportion of the migrants who visited their native place for 15 to 20 days has gone down from 25 to 13 per cent over the years. This indicates that by and large the tendency and frequency of visiting to the native place of migrants is significantly at higher order among those migrated during recent past (during post 1981) as compared to those migrated before one or two decades (Table 7.5 (a)).

Table 7.5 (a) : Duration of Visits to the Native Place
(in days)

Period of migration	Duration Groups						Average days
	Below 10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25 and above	All Groups	
Before 1960	32 (21.19)	54 (35.76)	37 (24.50)	8 (5.30)	20 (13.25)	151 (100.00)	14.58
1961-65	23 (38.33)	15 (25.00)	10 (16.67)	6 (10.00)	6 (10.00)	60 (100.00)	14.20
1966-70	18 (29.03)	23 (37.10)	15 (24.19)	-	6 (9.68)	62 (100.00)	13.16
1971-75	9 (25.71)	11 (31.43)	10 (28.57)	2 (5.71)	3 (8.57)	35 (100.00)	14.00
1976-80	8 (29.63)	7 (25.93)	9 (33.33)	1 (3.70)	2 (7.41)	27 (100.00)	12.26
1981 and onwards	1 (12.50)	2 (25.00)	1 (12.50)	1 (12.50)	3 (37.50)	8 (100.00)	18.50
All periods	91 (26.53)	112 (32.65)	82 (23.91)	18 (5.25)	40 (11.66)	343 (100.00)	14.11

Further we observed that the average duration of visits made by migrants was highest for meeting their dependent family members (12 days) followed by for attending social ceremonies and functions in the family (2 days) and to help

in work related to family enterprise and agricultural activities (1 day) while lowest duration of visit is found made for bringing agricultural produced from the place of native (0.02 days) to the city for their own consumption purposes. The duration of visit of migrants made for meeting their dependent family members at the native place has gone down from 12.81 days to 12.25 days while the duration of visit made for attending social ceremonies and family functions has gone up from 0.86 days to 5 days in case of those migrated before 1960 and during post 1981 periods respectively (Table 7.5 (b)).

Table 7.5 (b) : Purpose of Visits by Average Number of Days.

Period of Migration	Purpose of Visit by Average Number of Days				
	To help in agriculture	Bringing agricultural produced	To meet family dependents	Ceremonies	All purposes
Before 1960	0.84	0.07	12.81	0.86	14.58
1961-65	0.56	-	12.61	1.04	14.20
1966-70	1.60	-	10.58	1.52	13.16
1971-75	0.60	-	11.77	1.63	14.00
1976-80	-	-	8.74	3.52	12.26
1981 and onwards	1.25	-	12.25	5.00	18.50
All periods/average	0.76	0.02	11.93	1.40	14.11

7.6 Willingness to Return to Native Place

Inquiring about the views of migrants regarding their programme for settlement in the future we observed that only around 30 per cent of them are willing to return to their native place for permanent settlement while same proportion of migrants have not made any concrete plans so far. However, a majority of them have finally decided that they will permanently settle-down in the city. It is, however, interesting to note that the proportions of migrants those have decided for living permanently in the city are found consistently decreasing over the years. As, among the migrants those are not willing to return back to their respective native places, their proportion has gone down from 51 per cent to 16 per cent in case of those migrated before 1960 and during post 1981 periods respectively. However, those could not decide on this aspects, their figures has increased from 22 per cent to 63 per cent over the years. We further observed that significantly a highest proportion of (57 per cent) migrants have decided to return back to the native before their retirement from the employment while remaining 43 per cent are willing to return back to their native place after retirement from the employment. Among the migrants who are willing to return to native place before retirement from employment their proportion has gone up from 56 per cent to 71 per cent while this figure for those reported to have decided to return their native place after retirement from employment has gone down from 44 per cent to 29 per cent in case of those

arrived in the city before 1960 and during post 1981 periods respectively (Table 7.6).

Table 7.6 : Willingness to Return Back to the Native Place.

Period of Migration	Willingness to Return						
	Total Migrants	Migrants with depend-ent at native place	Willing to Return Before retirement	Willing to Return After retirement	Total	Not willing to re-turn	Not decided
Before 1960	555 (100.0)	176	84 (56.38)	65 (43.62)	149(26.85) (100.00)	282 (50.81)	124 (22.34)
1961-65	143 (100.0)	74	37 (55.22)	30 (44.78)	67(46.85) (100.00)	48 (33.57)	28 (19.58)
1966-70	123 (100.0)	63	23 (60.53)	15 (39.47)	38(30.89) (100.00)	36 (29.27)	49 (39.84)
1971-75	82 (100.0)	36	7 (58.33)	5 (41.67)	12(14.63) (100.00)	33 (40.24)	37 (45.12)
1976-80	65 (100.0)	36	13 (59.09)	9 (40.91)	22(33.85) (100.00)	5 (7.69)	48 (58.46)
1981 and onwards	32 (100.0)	10	5 (71.43)	2 (28.57)	7(21.88) (100.00)	5	20 (62.50)
All periods	1000 (100.0)	395	169 (57.29)	126 (42.71)	295(29.50) (100.00)	409 (40.90)	296 (29.60)

7.7 Reasons for Returning to Native Place

Further we observed that significantly a highest proportion of migrants are willing to return back to their respective native places as a result of having ancestral property at their native place (65 per cent) followed by those are facing difficulties in maintaining their level of living in the city (12 per cent), due to personal reasons (9 per cent) and greater attachment with their native place (6 per cent) and lack of

Table 7.7 : Reasons for Returning Back to the Native Place

Period of Migration	Reasons for Returning Back					All Migrants
	Parental property at native	Lack of proper adjustment in city's environment	Difficult to maintain living in the city place	Attachment with native place	Others	
Before 1960	103 (69.13)	6 (4.03)	20 (13.42)	12 (8.05)	8 (5.37)	149 (100.0)
1961-65	52 (77.61)	1 (1.49)	7 (10.45)	1 (1.49)	6 (8.96)	67 (100.0)
1966-70	26 (68.42)	-	2 (5.26)	2 (5.26)	8 (21.05)	38 (100.0)
1971-75	7 (58.33)	-	3 (25.00)	-	2 (16.67)	12 (100.0)
1976-80	10 (45.45)	3 (13.64)	4 (18.18)	2 (9.09)	3 (13.64)	22 (100.0)
1981 and onwards	3 (42.86)	3 (42.86)	-	-	1 (14.28)	7 (100.0)
All periods	91 (64.75)	13 (4.41)	36 (12.20)	17 (5.76)	28 (9.49)	295 (100.0)

adjustments with the life style of urban environments (4 per cent). However, among the migrants who are willing to return to native place to look after their parental property, their proportion are ranging from 43 per cent to 78 per cent in case of those were arrived in the city during post 1981 period and between 1961 to 1965 periods respectively. But among the migrants who are finding difficulty in their adjustment with the life style of urban environments and those who have reported personal reason for returning back to native place, their proportions has increased from 4 per cent to 43 per cent and 5 per cent to 14 per cent over the years.

Thus the overall assessment revealed that the presence of dependent family members of migrants at the native place appears to be an important source for maintaining links of the majority of migrants with their respective native place. However, the proportion of migrants reported to have dependent family members living at their native place are consistently increasing over the years. Income earned from agricultural activities has a major share in the total incomes of households, however, in the household's income, the share of wages and salaries has been consistently increasing while the contribution of income generated from agricultural activities has been subsequently decreasing over the years. The share of remittances sent by migrants to their native place has also been noticed increasing at significant levels over the years. Over two-thirds of the migrants are found making atleast two visits to their native place in a year and the average frequency of visit is estimated to be 2.26. Significantly a highest proportion of migrants are reported to have been visiting their native place for meeting their dependent family members but the proportion of migrants visiting for attending social ceremonies and family functions are significantly increasing while these figures for those are visiting to meet their dependent family members are decreasing over the years. It has further been observed that only 30 per cent of the migrants have decided to return back to their native place. Among them over half of the migrants have decided to leave the city before their retirement from the employment. The availability of parental property is reported to be the most important reason for a majority of the migrants to return their native place for final settlement.

Chapter VIII

MAIN FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

Increasing trend of migration into urban settlements in India has been significantly contributing to the population explosion and unprecedented changes in the size structure of the cities. In the country, the flow of migration is still predominantly from rural to urban areas though it has been appreciably narrowing down from rural end but its consequences has been perceived more from urban end. Thus keeping into consideration the above issues of migration and related problems which are faced in urban areas due to increasing trend of migration the present study, which is based on secondary data and the sample of 1000 migrant households and 500 non-migrant households in the Kanpur city has attempted to examine the implications and the magnitude of migration in response to its contribution in the changing size, structure and growth of population in the sample city. The main findings of the study are presented below.

According to 1981 census, the population of the city was around 16.39 lakhs and is experienced an annual increase of 2.9 per cent between 1971 and 1981. It has further pointed out that the greater pace of industrialisation in the city has resulted the increasing trend of urbanisation. The manufacturing activities are noticed to be providing employment opportunities to one-third of the workers. In all, the

process of urbanisation in the city has mainly influenced by the manufacturing and trading activities and to some extent by the activities which are providing services to these activities, however, the agriculture sector has little or in fact no effect on it.

Dealing with the contribution of migrant and non-migrant population in the composition of overall change in the population growth in the city we observed that the experienced faster growth in the size of population and increased urbanisation which has taken place in the sample city is mainly as a result of faster increase of native population. Since, there has been 44 per cent increase of native population as against of only 2 per cent for migrant population in the city between 1971 and 1981. Comparing the pattern of workers employed in different sectors of employment from different groups, the analysis revealed that in relatively low paid economic sectors, like agriculture and agriculture related activities, construction and manufacturing (households) the proportions of non-migrants are significantly higher than the migrants, however, in the remaining sectors of employment which are generally pronounced to be highly paid the concentration of migrant workers is more as compared to the non-migrant workers. In sum, migrants are observed engaged mainly in more productive and relatively higher paid sectors thereby they seem to be contributing more to overall economic development than the non-migrants in the city.

As per 1981 census, a majority of the migrants had arrived in the city for seeking employment (28 per cent) followed by as a result of their marriage (26 per cent), family movement (22 per cent) and remaining 19 per cent for purposes like social, political, due to natural calamities followed by only 5 per cent for education. At the time of migration around 59 per cent migrants had atleast some level of education, among them, a majority of migrants had an educational level of below matric standard (31 per cent) followed by secondary (19 per cent) and more than graduation level (7 per cent) of education while 41 per cent migrants were illiterates.

8.2 Socio-Economic Characteristics of Migrants and Non-Migrants

An empirical analysis based on the sample survey revealed that the extent of differentials are existing in the basic socio-economic characteristics of migrants and non-migrants in the city. As the average size of family as well as dependency ratio for non-migrant household is found lower than the migrant households but the proportions of married persons is found higher in the latter groups of households as compared to former one. Analysis related to age composition of population revealed that in the active working group (15 to 45 years) the proportion of migrants is relatively higher than the non-migrants, the proportion of population enrolled in educational systems and which is employed in different

economic activities is followed at higher order among former group as compared to latter group of households. The educational characteristics of workers revealed that around 41 per cent of sample workers consisting 38 per cent migrants and 45 per cent non-migrants have less than secondary level of education, although the proportions of illiterates are found almost same among both the groups. In all, the migrants are found significantly well educated as compared to non-migrants which indicates that the former group of workers are more active and resourceful than the latter from the point of view of economic development in the city.

Significant levels of disparities are also found in the pattern of employment and earning opportunities among these two groups of population. As a result of having relatively better level of educational attainments among the migrants, their concentration is found significantly at higher order than the non-migrants in the more remunerative sectors, even in low paid economic sectors the average earnings are found higher in favour of migrants than the non-migrants. In all the average earnings for migrants are estimated to be Rs.814 as against of Rs.643 for non-migrants in the sample city. Thus the overall analysis depicted that the migration of people, if selective by nature, into urban settlement could contribute significantly the process of economic development and economic growth.

8.3 Employment and Earnings

Distributing the workforce according to the establishment of employment we found that a majority of workers are confined in factory site (37 per cent) followed by own account jobs (30 per cent) and administrative jobs (23 per cent) while remaining 10 per cent are confined to trading, transportation, etc. in the city. Comparing the relative proportion of migrants and non-migrants in different establishments we found that the former group have an edge over latter group only in the factory and non-factory establishments otherwise in all the establishments the proportion of latter formed at higher level than the former group of workers. Further, the distribution of workers according to their occupations revealed that the classified better categories and status of occupational employment in urban labour market are controlled mainly by migrant labourforce. As a result of limited chances for native labourforce to enter these higher status occupations a majority of them are forced to enter in lower category of occupations which are available in the informal sector. Further, the review of pattern of workers employed in different economic sectors revealed the situation that a major chunk of workers both from migrant as well as non-migrant groups are heavily confined in the manufacturing non-household and service sectors. However, in both the sectors, the proportions of workers from migrants are significantly higher as compared to non-migrants. Wider dispari-

ties are also seen appearing in the average earnings received by these two groups of workers employed in different economic sectors. The levels of earnings for migrants are significantly higher than the non-migrants in all the sectors. However, among the workers both migrants as well as non-migrants which are employed in services are observed getting higher levels of advantages in earnings than those who are employed in remaining sectors. In this sector the earnings of migrants are 22 per cent higher than the non-migrants. Thus, it is quite evident that the available employment opportunities of different status and earning profiles in the city are more openly available to migrants than the non-migrants. It has also to be noted that a majority of labourforce is employed in paid jobs (68 per cent) followed by informal sector (27 per cent) while the lowest proportion (4 per cent) are employees of the small establishments. However, the average monthly earnings of employees are observed significantly much higher (Rs.2039) as compared to those are engaged on paid jobs (Rs.908) and informal sector employment (Rs.661). The differences in earnings in favour of migrants are recorded to be highest among employees (35 per cent) followed by those who are working in informal sector (23 per cent) and are employees (17 per cent). The dominance of migrants is noticed higher only in the paid jobs while in remaining two categories of employment the proportions are higher for favour of non-migrants.

Analysis related to earning profiles of workers at different educational levels revealed that the earnings of both migrants as well as non-migrants are consistently increasing with the increase of their educational levels. However, at different educational levels the earnings of migrants are significantly higher than the non-migrants. Further, estimating the rates of increments in the average earnings of workers by way of taking the earning of illiterates as the base we find the earnings of migrants are increasing more sharply as compared to non-migrants at all educational levels also, the indices of migrants are considerably at higher order than the non-migrants at all levels of education. In fact, at higher professional/technical levels of education the earning indices has reached 266 points for migrants as against 202 points for non-migrants. The age-earning profiles of workers further revealed that the levels of earnings of both the groups are increasing simultaneously with the increase of their age but a downward trend in earnings begins after reaching a peak stage at certain age. However, the indices of earnings for migrants are significantly higher than the non-migrants at all age groups, also, the earnings of former group of workers are observed increasing at faster rate than the latter group of workers. In fact, the earning indices for migrants has gone upto 264 points as against of 189 points for non-migrants at their respective peak earning age group, even at the retirement age group (above 60 years), the indices of earnings for migrants

(177) are significantly much higher than the case of non-migrants (108). Even while taking age and levels of education of workers as the proxy variables the analysis revealed that through-out the working career the earnings are relatively at higher order in favour of migrants though, at the initial period of entry into labour market the earnings of non-migrants are found higher than the migrants.

Considering the pattern of mobility of workers into different jobs we observed that the number of jobs changed by migrants and non-migrants are positively related with their age groups. However, among the workers who have not changed ^{any} / job and remained working in their first job are significantly much higher among latter group (67 per cent) than among the former (58 per cent) group of workers. Coming to the frequency of changing jobs of workers with their level of education we found that the tendency of changing jobs is relatively higher among the workers with below middle level education but it decreases with the increase of educational levels of the workers. This could be due to the fact that the labourforce having lower level of educational attainments have wider occupational choices in the job market while the highly educated labourforce have the employment opportunities in the limited numbers of selected occupations. Inadequate days of employment and inadequate earning levels in the first job are found to be the important reasons for changing the job of the majority of migrants and non-migrants. Among migrants, the highest proportion of them have moved from first

job due to inadequate days of employment, however, among the non-migrants around two-thirds have changed jobs due to the lower levels of earnings available.

Dealing with the sources for the availability of jobs to different groups of workers the analysis revealed that among the migrants, a highest proportion of them have found the employment opportunity through fellow workers who were already employed in the same establishment (30 per cent) followed by with the help of relatives (28 per cent), through own efforts (17 per cent) and remaining through employment advertisement in the newspapers. exchange and ~~advertisement~~ However, among non-migrants a majority of them are reported to have found employment opportunities through their own efforts (35 per cent) followed by through relatives (32 per cent) fellow workers already employed in the same establishments (12 per cent) and remaining through employment exchange (15 per cent) and through advertisements in the newspaper (7 per cent). However, among the workers having above graduation level of education a majority of them from both the groups have found the employment opportunities through advertisement in newspapers while those with below secondary level of education were provided employment either with the help of relatives or the workers already employed in the same establishment. Further it is well indicated from the analysis that the employment opportunities of different types and categories are easily accessible to the individuals. As a majority of both

migrants (69 per cent) as well as non-migrants (89 per cent) have received employment opportunity with their first attempt. However, the proportion of workers who are dissatisfied with their present job are significantly higher among non-migrants (16 per cent) as compared to migrants (7 per cent). Among the dissatisfied workers, a majority of them belong to higher educated individuals.

8.4 Pattern of Income Distribution and Living Standards

Estimation of income distribution between different groups of households revealed that the per capita income of the migrant households (3012) is significantly higher than the non-migrant households. Income earned as wages and salaries from paid jobs have highest level of contribution than the income earned through other sources, in the aggregate income of both migrant as well as non-migrant households though, its share is slightly higher in favour of latter (95 per cent) than the former groups (92 per cent) of households. However, the respondents from both the groups are observed contributing similar proportion (73 per cent) of incomes for their respective households. Further, we found, the per capita expenditure level is also of a significantly higher order in the former group of households (Rs.2281) than the latter one (Rs.1711). Among the different heads of expenditures, the foodgrains and other food items appear as the most important for both the groups of households. The proportion of expenditure carried out for the procurement of these items are

estimated to be over 53 per cent for migrant as against of 61 per cent for non-migrant households. For the availment of amenities of life, the amount of expenditure incurred by former group of households is relatively higher than the latter group of households. Further, the per capita savings for migrants (Rs.2323) is estimated to be much higher than the case of non-migrants (Rs.603). A major proportion of their savings of both the groups are found deposited either in the banks or in post-offices.

Information related to the conditions and standard of housing revealed that among the better quality houses having slabs on the roof, availability of various basic civic facilities such as drinking water, electricity connection, sanitary services, etc., a larger proportion of them are occupied by migrants than the non-migrants. However, the proportion of non-migrants living in the self-constructed houses and houses allotted through municipal corporation, together account for around 95 per cent as against of only 45 per cent of migrants. Among the migrants a majority of them are living in rented houses (34 per cent) followed by in self-constructed houses (28 per cent) and equal proportion (17 per cent) in the allotted houses through municipal corporation and which are occupied on the basis of hire purchase. Finally we found the proportion of respondents having assured facilities of housing in the city is higher in the case of non-migrants as compared to migrants. As only 4 per cent of

non-migrants as against of 37 per cent migrants are living in the houses which are either allotted through their employers or provided through landlords on the basis of rent.

Wide disparities are also observed existing in the availability pattern of different basic facilities such as, drinking water, toilet, electricity, separate kitchen and drawing/dining between the houses occupied by migrants and non-migrants. Significantly a larger proportion of migrants as compared to non-migrants are reported to have these various facilities in their houses. As 86 per cent of houses of migrants against 66 per cent non-migrants houses are linked with the electricity connection. And the proportion of respondents having drinking water facility in their houses account for 66 per cent for migrants and 54 per cent for non-migrants. Among the migrants having the facility of separate kitchen, drawing/dining rooms in their houses are reported to be 58 per cent and 23 per cent respectively, these figures for non-migrants stand for 50 per cent and 18 per cent respectively.

Estimation of per capita and per household expenditure, on housing and for availing the various basic amenities of life together account for Rs.80.21 and Rs.14.82 respectively in the city. However, the per capita expenditure of migrants is recorded to be slightly higher (Rs.15.61) than the non-migrants (Rs.14.01), though the per household expenditure of

non-migrants (Rs.81.91) accounts relatively at higher order than the migrants (Rs.79.37). But the per capita expenditure related to the availment of civic facilities like electricity, drinking water, sanitary facilities and as house rent is comparatively higher in favour of migrants than the non-migrants.

The availability of other basic facilities such as education and medical services are easily accessible to different groups of households in the city. However, a majority of (three-fourths) households are found preferring to visit private hospitals/clinics as compared to the government hospitals for medical treatment because the former are reported providing better services and more care than the latter.

8.5 Trends and Motivations of Migration

Public debates usually focus on rural-urban migration as the dominant stream of migration. Also, increasing trend of migration has been empirically witnessed at higher rate from rural to urban areas though, it has declined during recent past in India. No doubt in the trends of migrants in urban areas the share of migrant population arriving from rural areas is comparatively much larger than the remaining streams of migration. Keeping into consideration our analysis we found over three-fourths of migrants in the sample city have arrived from rural areas alone. However, the

trend of migration is indicated to be declining consistently over the years. And over 65 per cent of the migrants reported to have arrived from neighbouring rural areas of the state as against of 10 per cent from rural areas of outside state. The proposition related to the trend of migration into sample city revealed that the flows of migration from different streams are consistently narrowing down, excepting it has gone up slightly for rural areas of outside state between 1976 to 1981 and post 1981 periods. It is also indicated that the contribution of migration in the growth of city has been largely effected due to higher rate of migration flow taking place till 1960. As of the total migrants who arrived in the city during different periods more than half of them consisting 54 per cent from rural and 61 per cent from urban streams arrived before 1960. Though during this period the proportion of population which came to Kanpur is recorded considerably larger from outside state (69 per cent) as compared to within state (52 per cent). However, in absolute terms the migration into city from nearby rural and urban areas of the state is indicated to be constituting a larger volume as compared from outside the state.

The implication of this decreasing trend of migration could be more of a qualitative than a quantitative character. It appears that over the years there has been a more equitable distribution of employment opportunities available between rural and urban areas and different regions and this seems

to have changed the pattern of motivations for migration and of the characteristics of the migrants. Since the proportion of migrants who were already employed are were contributing some amount of income to their households at the native place before coming in the city, has been consistently increasing over the years. Also the average age at migration is also significantly increasing as a result of their being engaged in employment. Moreover, a larger proportion of migrants have reported arrived in the city after getting married and those belonging to relatively larger family size. Also the proportions of people migrating from larger size of family groups and married persons are consistently increasing over the years, which indicates that people are taking migration decision with the increase of their family size, particularly as a result of their marriage. The analysis related to educational characteristics of migrants at the time of their leaving native place revealed that around 70 per cent of them had atleast some level of educational attainment, of whom a majority of them had elementary level of education (40 per cent) followed by secondary (19 per cent) graduation (6 per cent) and higher professional (3 per cent) and post-graduation (2 per cent) levels of education. However, significant levels of changes have incurred in the magnitude and the selecting of migrants from different educational groups, as the educational characteristics of migrants has been changing over the years, the proportion of well educated people migrating into the city has been significantly

increasing while those of illiterates are substantially decreasing. Even among the individuals having professional/technical levels of education, which are regarded to be more productive and favourably suited for desired level of economic development, has increased from around 1 per cent to over 12 per cent, in case of those who came in the city before 1960 and post 1981 periods respectively. Therefore, it could be argued that if this sequence of well educated individuals migrating into the city continue, it could be favourable for increasing the pace and the level of economic development in the city. In any case migration will in no way, effect the increasing trend of economic development adversely. It has further pointed out that the proportion of people arriving in the city for seeking fresh employment opportunity has been narrowing down significantly but among those reported arriving due to natural calamities, political and social pressures, and for some personal reasons and transfer of jobs from another areas to the the Kanpur city has been rising significantly over the years. Also the proportion of migrants arriving in the city for the utilisation of education opportunities has also declined over the years. This further makes our arguments strong that the considerable levels of improvements might have perceived in the availability of employment and educational opportunities of different levels in different areas which have reduced the proportions of job seekers and those are migrating for education in the city.

Considering into account the kinship of migration we observed that a majority of migrants (78 per cent) had arrived in the city without having any kind of support from anybody while second majority of them came with friends/relatives (14 per cent) and remaining 8 per cent with other than relatives and family members. However, among the migrants who reported to have arrived alone in the city, their proportion has gone down from 78 per cent to 45 per cent but the corresponding figures for those who came with relatives or their family members has gone up from 18 per cent to 55 per cent over the years. Thus it seems that among the various factors of choosing the destination for migration the presence of relatives and family members at the intended place of migration is tending to become the important ground for influencing the migration decision of people over the years.

8.6 Magnitude and Implication of Migration

The analysis pertaining to the reasons of migration revealed that the highest proportion of (65 per cent) them had left their native place due to the incidence of poverty followed by inadequate days of employment (29 per cent) available while only a small proportion of migrants have reported (2 per cent) non-availability of basic amenities of life at their native place. However, among the migrants who left their native place due to poverty, their proportion has gone down from 72 per cent to around 55 per cent whereas the

figures for those migrated due to inadequate days of employment available to them have gone up from 22 per cent to 36 per cent over the years. Also those migrated for the availment of better level of amenities of life in the city has also gone up from 0.36 per cent to 9.09 per cent over the years. This suggests that the level of poverty at various origins of migrants has reduced to a substantial level though the problem of under-employment is still of an alarming nature.

Further we observed that during recent past the general understanding and feeling regarding better expectation of employment opportunities in favour of urban areas has reduced substantially, therefore, people are not initiating migration decision into urban settlements unless they are either fully assured of employment within a short time or that employment is already fixed for them before migration. As a result of these consequences the average period of waiting before finding employment opportunities of migrants in the city has constantly been going down during recent past.

It is further observed that at the time of migration the highest proportion of migrants had expected to find employment opportunities in the factory establishments (47 per cent) followed by in Government Departments (22 per cent) informal sector (18 per cent) trading activities (8 per cent) and remaining in any kind of establishment. Over the years, however, the proportion of those who expected employment in

factory establishments and Government Departments has significantly decreased but those expecting employment in informal sector and in trading activities is steadily increasing over the years. Inquiring about the sources of information provided to migrants about the prevailing of job market situation in the city we observed that the highest proportion of them were provided these information from return migrants (43 per cent) followed by through own guess (36 per cent) through migrants who had visited their native places on leave for shorter duration (19 per cent) while only 2 per cent were provided information through mass medias like television, radio and newspapers. Thus it appears that return migrants has been playing an important role in providing information to migrants regarding employment opportunities in urban areas for a considerable period of time but during recent past medias like television, radio and newspapers are observed to have been performing a more positive role in this direction. In fact around 45 per cent of the migrants, who arrived in the city during post 1981 period, had reported to have received the information about employment through these public medias.

Finally we observed that a sizeable proportion of the migrants have derived the advantage of migration in respect to improvement in their socio-economic conditions, availment of various amenities of life and career prospects of their children, though, at initial stages of migration they could

not get similar levels of advantages in different aspects particularly in relation to income and living conditions. These differences could have been the result of inequalities in the socio-economic and cultural and the basic characteristics of origins of the migrants; but the levels of incomes and living conditions of migrants are indicated to be favourably increasing with the increase of their duration of stay in the city.

8.7 Linkages of Migrants with Their Natives

It is expected that the availability of parental property, presence of dependent family members/relatives and greater attachment with native place could be as important reason for maintaining the links by the migrants with their native place. Our analysis with this aspect revealed that a larger proportion (70 per cent) of them have dependent family members at their native place. The proportion of migrants who have no dependent living at their native place has gone down from 37 per cent to around 9 per cent among those arrived in the city before 1960 and post 1981 periods respectively. But the average size of family is reported to be highest for those who migrated before 1960 (6.81 members) and lowest for those migrated during post 1981 periods (3.48 members). The per capita income available with the households of migrants is estimated to be around Rs.941 which is ranging from Rs.616 to Rs.1952 in case of migrants who arrived in the city before

1960 and post 1981 periods respectively. As far as the native place is concerned agricultural activity is observed to be most important source of income which alone is contributing over 40 per cent of the total income of the households. And the income earned as wages and salaries has the second highest contribution (31 per cent) in the households income. However, the share of agricultural income in the households incomes has gone down from 41 per cent to 32 per cent while it has gone up from 31 per cent to 37 per cent in case of income earned as wages and salaries over the years. In fact the amount of income earned both from agricultural activities as well as from paid jobs as wages and salaries has been increasing at substantial levels but, more sharply and relatively at higher order from latter as compared ^{from} the former source over the years. In other words it can be pointed out that there has been around 27 per cent increase in income from agricultural sources as against of 91 per cent increase from income earned as wages and salaries over the years. However, the contribution of remittances from migrants in their household income is around 21 per cent, in fact its contribution has gone up marginally from 21.97 per cent to 23.41 per cent over the years. However, in absolute terms, there has been a 72 per cent increase in the income provided by migrants as remittances to their households at native place over the years.

Further, we observed that over two-thirds of the migrants are making atleast two visits in a year to their native place

and the average duration of visit is estimated to be for 14 days which is ranging from 12 days to 19 days, in fact a highest proportion of migrants have visited for 10 to 15 days (33 per cent) followed by less than 10 days (27 per cent). But the tendency and frequency of visiting the native place of migrants is significantly at higher order among the recent migrants (past 1981 periods) as compared to those migrated two decades ago. The presence of dependent family members of migrants at the native place is appeared to be an important source which have maintained the links of the majority of migrants with their respective native place. However, the proportion of migrants reported to have dependent family members living at their native place are consistently increasing over the years.

Finally, inquiring about the views of migrants regarding their plan for settlement in the future we observed that only around 30 per cent of them are willing to return back to their native place for permanent settlement while same proportion of migrants have not yet taken a final decision while the remaining 40 per cent have finally decided that they will permanently settle down in the city. However, the proportion of migrants who have decided for living permanently in the city is consistently decreasing over the years. The charm of parental property available at the native place is the prime motivating factor influencing the majority of migrants (three-fourths) to return back to their native place.

8.8 Conclusion

The high population growth and the unprecedented change in the size structure of Kanpur city is the result of a high population growth in the non-migrant population of the city. Moreover, the high rate at which industrialisation has taken place is the cause of high urbanisation since manufacturing and repairing activities have been providing gainful employment opportunity to a big chunk of the population over the last few decades. However, the last decade witnessed a relative decline in the proportion of labourforce engaged in these activities.

An analysis of the socio-economic characteristics of the migrants and non-migrants reveals that the average family size as well as dependency ratio is higher among the migrant households. However, the proportion of population in the active working age group (15-45 years) as well as the share of educated people, including technical and professional persons is relatively higher in the case of migrants as against the non-migrants. As a result of their better educational levels, the migrants are placed in a better position when it comes to employment in jobs of a higher status. Migrants are found concentrated in the more productive sectors (non-household manufacturing) and in sectors which offer higher remuneration. The non-migrants are mainly concentrated in low paid economic sectors such as

agriculture and allied activities, household manufacturing and construction. The average earnings of migrants are therefore much higher as compared to the non-migrants even in the lower paid activities. Even if we look at both the migrants and migrants having similar educational qualifications, same age groups and similar work experience the migrants have an edge over the non-migrants workers. Even the earnings at different levels of education and age groups are increasing at a higher rate in favour of the migrants which indicates that they are more active and resourceful and have been contributing positively towards the economic development of the city.

The migrants also have greater job mobility as compared to the non-migrants. Job mobility is found to be highest among workers who have an educational level below the middle level for both migrants as well as non-migrant workers. The two most important factors affecting change from one job to another are inadequate days of employment and insufficient earnings. However, employment opportunities of different types and categories are easily available since over three-fourths of the migrants and 89 per cent of the non-migrants could succeed in finding employment at their first attempt although a small percentage of both migrants (7 per cent) and non-migrants (16 per cent) are not fully satisfied with their present job.

The economic condition of migrant households is more sound as compared to non-migrants. Thus the resulting per capita expenditure in former group of households is recorded comparatively higher than in the latter one. The foodgrains and other food items are found to be the most important heads of expenditures for both the groups of households though relatively higher for latter than the former groups, but the proportion of expenditure on the availment of various amenities of life and amount of savings are observed significantly larger in the migrant households than in the non-migrant households. Moreover, the migrants are better availing the facilities of basic amenities of life such as drinking water, electricity, toilet and sanitary facilities, etc. since the larger proportions of houses having these basic facilities are occupied by migrants as compared to non-migrants. Other facilities like education and health services are observed to be easily accessible to both the groups of households, however, significantly larger proportion of migrants and non-migrant households prefer to visit private health centres rather than the government owned health centres for medical treatment on the ground that former institutions provide better services and more care than the latter one.

Dealing with the consequences and trend of migration we find that considerable decline in the migration rate, both from rural and urban stream, has been empirically

witnessed into the city. However, in the aggregate stock of migrant population in the city the share of migrants which arrived from rural areas is comparatively much larger than from the urban end. The decline in the proportion of migrants is more or less effected by the considerable improvements in the distribution of various amenities of life in one hand and the avenues of employment opportunities available in different regions on the other. The proportions of migrants who had been gainfully employed at last place of residence are consistently increasing over the years. Consequently the proportions of well educated migrants is on the increase, while those with relatively lower level of education, in fact no education, are significantly decreasing during recent past. It has further been observed that the proportions of migrants arriving in the city for seeking employment opportunities are consistently decreasing while those migrating due to social pressures, family movements, transfer of job from another areas to the city has been considerably increasing. However, inadequate days of employment available, lower level of income to maintain livings and poverty has been reported among the important reasons which have motivated people to migrate to Kanpur. It has also to be noted that during recent past, people are not taking initiatives of migration decision to urban areas unless they are either fully assured of getting employment or the employment is already fixed for them before migration. Therefore, the average duration of waiting before finding

employment opportunities of migrants in the city has been appreciably narrowing down over the years.

Over and above, we find that migration into urban settlements has proved to be advantageous to the households in improving their personal income levels, socio-economic conditions, availment of various basic amenities of life including better quality of education for their children. However, at the initial stages of arriving in the city all migrants do not receive similar levels of advantage in different aspects particularly in improvements in their socio-economic conditions and standard of livings due to differences in their socio-economic and cultural backgrounds and some personal characteristics.

Lastly, we find that the availability of parental property, presence of dependent family members and greater attachments of migrants to their native place are the important factors which are maintaining the links of migrants with their place of origin. However, only little over one-fourth of the migrants are willing to return back to their native place after retirement from employment for permanent settlements, but the proportions of migrants who have decided to settle down permanently in the city are found consistently declining over the years.

8.9 Policy Recommendation

As a result of the changes which have occurred in the recent past the trend, magnitude and consequences of migration

have witnessed a change. The flow of migrant population is observed to be narrowing down from the various streams. Likewise, there is also a basic change in the factors affecting decision to migrate. However, there is scope to reduce the inflow of migrants still further.

A close observation of the phenomenon of migration brings out the fact that people move from places of lower opportunity to those where opportunities are higher. These opportunities may be in terms of better avenues of employment which leads to higher earnings and better living conditions or the availability of basic amenities of life such as education and health which provide for an overall better life. Thus if migration is to be checked care should be taken that the aspects outlined above be taken care of and made available in all areas. The following suggestions may prove useful in this regard.

- (1) The on-going employment oriented rural development programme needs to be better implemented so that a larger number of rural folk can find gainful employment on a sustained basis in the rural areas themselves. The problem of inadequate days of employment as well as low income and persisting poverty will be taken care of once these programmes are carried out efficiently.
- (2) The growing stress on development of cottage and rural small scale industries is another step through which outmigration from rural to urban areas can be checked

effectively. However, what is important is proper planning and correct selection of the activities to be promoted so that they are economically viable and can thus provide a sustained level of employment to the rural masses.

- (3) The level of social services available in the rural areas at present leaves much to be desired. There is high migration, for instance, to seek better or higher education outside the rural areas. The provision of these facilities will not only check the trend of migration but it will also provide employment opportunities in the rural areas. Of course, we appreciate that carrying out such a programme on a large scale would involve investment of a very high order. So, to begin with, such a drive could be launched in some of the big sized villages. This would then be able to cater to the needs of a few adjoining villages as well.
- (4) The policy of the government to promote the development of small and medium towns, through the provision of various infrastructure facilities, decentralisation and diversification of different economic activities should be continued. This will not only reduce the flow of migration to the large cities but also prove useful in the development of the rural areas itself in the vicinity of these small and medium size towns.
